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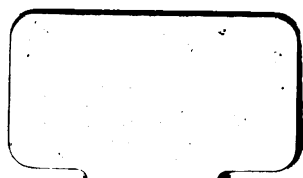
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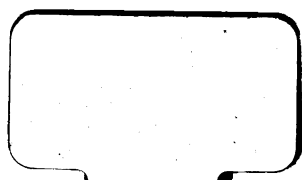
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THE
READY METHOD
OF
ADMINISTERING REMEDIES
BY
E.A. KIRBY, M.D.







ON A
READY METHOD
OF
ADMINISTERING REMEDIES

ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF
MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS,
ESPECIALLY TO THOSE WHO PRACTICE IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS, INDIA, AND THE COLONIES,

CONTAINING A
MATERIA MEDICA,
ADAPTED TO THE METHOD, AND COMPRISING ALL THE ESSENTIALS OF THE
PHARMACOPŒIA, CLASSIFIED FORMULÆ, ETC.; WITH AN
APPENDIX, CONTAINING A CONCISE ABSTRACT OF
ALL THE ARTICLES OFFICINAL IN THE

NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒIA

WHICH ARE NOT OFFICINAL IN THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA, THEIR MEDICAL
PROPERTIES, USE, AND DOSE;

BY
EDMUND A. KIRBY, M.D.,

*Member of the Royal College of Surgeons; late Physician
to the City Dispensary.*

Semper Paratus.



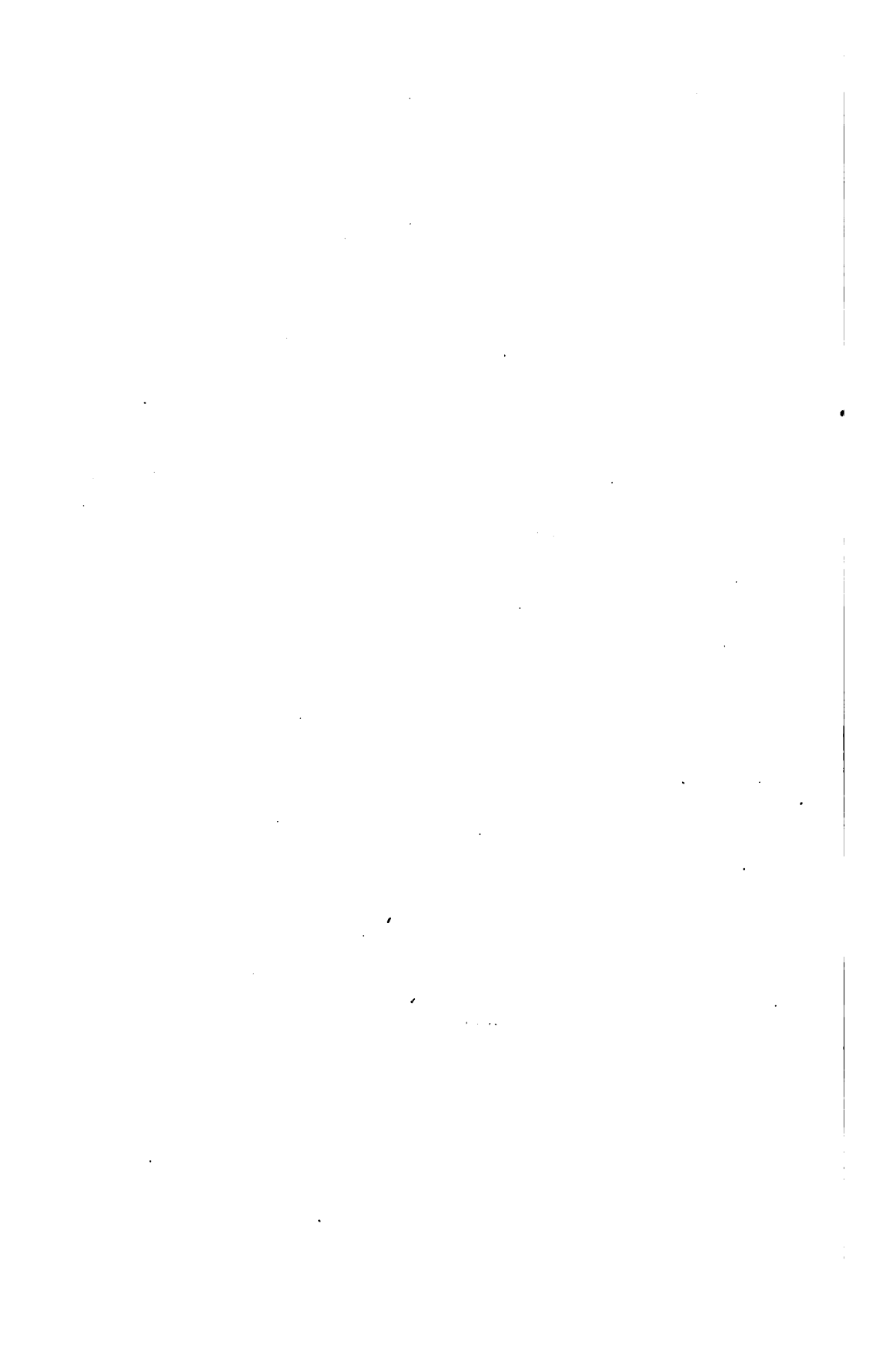
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PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

IN the present edition I have endeavoured to supply the short comings of the previous one by a fuller description of "The Method and the Remedies," and their general applicability to the requirements of practice, both at the bed-side and in the consulting room, and also by giving a more detailed account of the ways and means employed.

By the same Author. Ready early in January, 1869, Price 2s.

PRACTICAL DIETARY IN SICKNESS FOR MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS AND THEIR PATIENTS: containing Tables in blank form to determine the kind and quantity of food and stimuli to be taken in 24 hours, and the proportion of each at certain defined periods; with directions for the proper preparation of suitable aliments for invalids.

JOHN SMITH AND CO., Medical Stationers, 52, Long Acre (of whom may be had "The Visiting List for 1869," and the Complete Set of Medical Account Books for 1869);

and at the Laboratory, 14, Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W.

tabulated, to show their strength, form, action, and dose, will, I hope, be found useful for reference.

The Ready Method is now no longer an experiment. That it is a labour-saving invention, conducing to the economy and convenience of the practitioner, and to the comfort and benefit of his patient, is a fact which is acknowledged every day; and the grateful testimony which I continually receive, encourages and rewards me for the labour I have bestowed upon it, and which I hope to continue to bestow, until I shall see it perfected and universally adopted.

EDMUND A. KIRBY.

GORDON SQUARE, 1st October, 1868.

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CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS ON PRESCRIBING AND ADMINISTERING MEDICINES AND OTHER REMEDIAL AGENTS.

IT will be readily conceded that practical Therapeutics—the Art of Healing—has of late years undergone great and important changes, and that modern treatment differs widely from that practised twenty years ago, when the present race of practitioners were students. In no particular has the change been more marked than in that which relates to the employment of Drugs. Formerly these were the chief, if not the only, curative agents employed, and they were administered very freely in a great variety of forms, the preparation of which needed the resources of a well supplied chemist's shop, and the aid of one or more assistants was required to dispense the medicines daily consumed by the patients of the general practitioner.*

In modern practice, physic forms only a part of the treatment in any case, and in very many, one of secondary importance, and when it is required, it is not necessary that it should be employed in the old orthodox forms of draughts, mixtures, electuaries, ointments, &c., but may be administered with advantage in a variety of forms, equally, nay, more efficaciously, than those of the old system, which impose on the practitioner so much labour and expense in their preparation. The therapeutical effects of physiological rest, of position, and of diet, and the influence of exercise, temperature, climate, clothing, all now occupy a prominent and necessary part in the treatment of every case. Few attempt to cure disease by the mere administration of drugs, and medical treatment is no longer synonymous with medicinal treatment. This fact is thoroughly understood by the better educated classes,

* This class of instruments of the medical art comprehends all that enormous mass of substances of various kinds usually termed drugs or medicaments. They are derived from all departments of nature, inorganic and organic; from the atmosphere, from water, from the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms. They are employed either in their simple state, or artificially modified and combined in innumerable ways. These substances have usurped the place of almost all other remedies in ordinary medical practice, so that according to the vulgar notion, the function of the physician consists in little else than the prescription or administration of drugs, and the functions of the patient in little else than swallowing them.—*Sir John Forbes, Nature and Art in Disease, page 198.*

and the practitioner must, if he would win the confidence of his patients, prescribe these natural agents, for it is known that in proportion to their employment, the necessity for drugs is diminished.

Public opinion is against an immoderate use of medicine so common in the days of our fathers, and, as a rule, the more simple the medicine prescribed, the more satisfactory it is to the patient. We know it was not always so, and doubtless among the ignorant there still exists a prejudice in favour of a large bottle of "stuff," and the more nauseous it is, the better it is liked, and the more readily it secures their confidence; but an educated medical man is always master of his position, and can easily correct such silly and barbarous notions, for the uneducated become very readily inspired with confidence in those things in which they see their superiors have undoubted confidence, and a medical man can only have himself to blame if he be led to perpetuate a mode of practice highly inconvenient in his own case, and disadvantageous to his patient. This change of practice has wrought another change, which involves the highest interests of the profession, I mean in the mode of remunerating medical services. The medical practitioner now makes his claim upon a much more honest and dignified basis than formerly, viz., a direct charge for the services he renders according to the means of his patients, and not according to the amount of medicine consumed, or the size of the bottles in which it is supplied. A rich man is not obliged to swallow a given number of draughts in order to wring from him the honestly earned fee, nor is the poor man left without advice because he cannot afford to pay for the customary supply of medicine. The old custom it is feared still lingers in country district, and in some country towns, but with the spread of more enlightened views of medical treatment, it will assuredly fall into disuse. Under such a system it is clear that the doctor must either be underpaid, or the patient overdosed. The practitioner is evidently as justly entitled to his fee when he prescribes food, as physic; this is now fully recognised by all educated persons, and if the absurd old practice continue, the fault must be his own. He ought not to pander to injurious customs derogatory to and subversive of the highest interests of the profession. As I have before said, the practitioner should be master of his position. In the face of these important changes it becomes a subject of interest to the practitioner, and one well worth his attention, to inquire how far the arrangements for supplying his patients under the old system

are *necessary* under the new. I believe that the method of dispensing medicines hitherto adopted in general practice to be unnecessarily troublesome and expensive, and to entail much labour and thought which may well be saved, not only without prejudice, but even with advantage to the patient; that the "Surgery" and the Dispenser, and all the inconveniences attending the system, may be considered as belonging to the past.

This has been pretty generally felt for some years, and the pharmaceutical department of practice, if I may so call it, has become obviously distasteful to many practitioners, especially those of the modern school. There is a feeling abroad that the office of prescriber loses much of its dignity by being linked with that of purveyor of drugs; besides which, it imposes upon him much additional labour, and occupies time and thought which could be much more profitably employed. Social comfort and economy are not enhanced by it, dispensing assistants are costly, and not always agreeable inmates of a household, and "dispensing expenses" absorb a large portion of a hard earned income. Considerations such as these have induced many to give up Pharmacy, and deterred others from ever attempting it, and consequently non-dispensing practices have increased, and are by no means uncommon wherever they may be adopted. But however desirable this may be, it is totally impracticable in a large majority of cases; in country districts and colonial practice, the practitioner must supply the medicines he prescribes, and if in towns, where prescriptions can be easily dispensed, he avoids it, the question still remains to be answered, IS IT EXPEDIENT?

A saving of *expenditure*, it is true, is effected, and ease and dignity probably enhanced, but does it not involve a considerable loss of income? Over the old system, it has undoubtedly great advantages, but it is not remunerative, nor indeed can it be while the fee remains the same to the prescriber who writes prescriptions, as it is to him who simply supplies the medicine and retains the prescription. The reasons are very obvious and need not here be enlarged upon, except to say that the more skilled the practitioner, the less he earns in any individual case; his visits are necessarily fewer, and the patient's treatment is conducted for days and often weeks together upon the advice given at a single visit and for which a totally inadequate sum is paid. The prescriptions are repeated over and over again without the consent of the practitioner, and often to the imminent risk of the patient.

If this be thought a digression, I have been led into it for the purpose of showing that there really was some need of such a method as I propose, by which the general practitioner may be enabled to supply such medicines as are really necessary, in a manner less troublesome and complicated than that practised by our forefathers, more advantageous than that of writing prescriptions for small and inadequate fees, and more in unison with the science of modern Therapeutics. My attention has been especially directed to this subject during the last two or three years, and the more I have examined it, the more I am convinced that the pharmaceutical requirements of modern practice are very circumscribed, and can be amply complied with in a far more simple and elegant mode than that hitherto adopted, and that every indication for the employment of drugs, can, in a great majority of cases, be properly and efficiently fulfilled at the bedside.

The method which I have called the "Ready Method," consists essentially in this—that the practitioner, instead of prescribing drugs in a state which would require certain pharmaceutical manipulations before they could be administered to the patient, employs medicines which have already undergone all necessary preparation, and are in a state to be administered direct from the hand of the prescriber. Thus, in place of having drugs in a crude state, imposing upon him the necessary operation of combining and preparing them into suitable forms, he supplies himself with the same medicines already prepared for use, so that the whole labour of dispensing is removed, and he supplies READY REMEDIES which he can administer the moment he prescribes them. This necessitates of course some change in the mode of prescribing, which at the commencement demands to a certain extent some thought and painstaking, but the result amply rewards the trouble taken.

A reference to the *Materia Medica* which I have chosen, and to the Catalogue of Drugs, etc., which are prepared in various portable forms, will satisfy the most sceptical that the *drug treatment* of disease may be efficiently conducted in the manner I propose—I say the *drug treatment* advisedly, because it is assumed that the Therapeutical resources of the practitioner do not begin and end in the *Pharmacopœia*. It is a miserable error to speak of the treatment of disease as if it consisted solely in the administration of drugs. The resources of the Medical Art are far from being limited to these substances. Many diseases scarcely need a remedy, NATURE—the *vis naturæ medicatrix*—being quite equal

to the task of restoring the balance temporarily lost, and very many others need but the intelligent application of those natural agencies* to which I have before incidentally alluded—physiological rest, a properly regulated diet, etc., and the influence of those psychical agencies which operate by increasing mental tranquillity, and exciting feelings of hope and cheerfulness.

But I can hear some one say, "Oh, but patients *will have physic*, or they will not be satisfied with what you are doing for them." Well, it may be so in some practices, but then it is the doctor, or more probably his predecessor, who has by precept and practice educated his patients to think so, and he can, if he will, teach them better by precept and by *experience*. The medical practitioner is not easily turned aside from the adoption of a practice which he believes in his conscience to be right, in order to satisfy a mere ignorant prejudice or for the greed of popularity or of gain. Ours is a noble profession, and is second to none; it has for its object the alleviation of human suffering, and the extension of human life; it seeks to prevent, or to moderate where it cannot overcome, the greatest of human evils, Disease, and to promote, preserve, and restore when lost or impaired, the greatest of all God's blessings, Health; those who practice it love it for its work's sake, and are jealous of its honour.

* "It is customary for medical writers to regard these agencies, not so much in the light of curative means as of prophylactic and hygienic means. But it is as great a mistake to exclude this kind of agents from the class of positive remedies, as it is a vulgar and most injurious error to limit the treatment of diseases to the administration of drugs or medicaments strictly so called."—*Sir John Forbes, Nature and Art in Disease, page 191.*

CHAPTER II.

PHARMACEUTICAL REMEDIES—PORTABLE MEDICINES—
READY REMEDIES.

REMEDIES is a noun of wide signification; it may be defined as including all things which have a direct restorative or reparative action, or which indirectly afford aid in the relief or cure of disease and the restoration of impaired health. Manifestly, then, it cannot be restricted to Medicines; these however, are the class of remedies which it is my present purpose specially to adapt to a ready and easy method of administration. But I have employed the word REMEDIES in my title—not medicines—advisedly, in order to include those Regimenal and Hygienic means which, when properly applied, are directly or indirectly positive remedies of equal value as curative agents to drugs and medications, and although the limits of this little work do not permit me to consider as fully as I wish the administration of this class of remedies, I shall presently recur to them when treating of ready remedies generally. I propose, firstly, to consider what are the pharmaceutical requirements of the medical art—in other words, what drugs are really necessary to the cure and treatment of disease ordinarily met with in every day practice?

When the British Pharmacopœia of 1864 was in progress, it was said that a suggestion was made by some member of the council that the number of drugs should be reduced to *twelve*! However that may be, I think it is generally felt that the materia medica might with great advantage be considerably abridged. Although much curtailed of late years, it contains many medicines which are unsuitable or unnecessary for modern practice. Many have fallen into disuse, and others, on account of their bulk and crudity, are inconvenient to the practitioner and repugnant to the patient; it cannot be said that these are obsolete so long as they are retained by authority, but the young practitioner soon finds that the number of medicines he employs is comparatively few. I

think if our older readers examine their own prescriptions, they will probably find the number of drugs they are in the habit of prescribing to be much smaller than they imagine.

Under the head of MATERIA MEDICA I have selected and classified a number of OFFICINAL DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND PREPARATIONS, which possess in the highest degree remedial virtues. These may be regarded as essentials, without which the practitioner could not supply the medicinal requirements of his patients, and would be frequently at a loss to produce the therapeutical action he desires, but it may fairly be said that these supply him with all that is *necessary*; they are not numerous, but they are, by combination of substance and adaption of dose, calculated to form an infinite variety of remedies, capable of producing all the therapeutical effects for which medicine is required. By many I am sure the list will be considered too extensive. They will say, "With less than one half these drugs, I can cure (as far as drugs can cure them) all the diseases in Christendom." Of this truth I have no doubt, but the Catalogue has been compiled with the view of affording the practitioner the opportunity of selecting those medicines which he is most in the habit of prescribing, and also of showing how very many important drugs can be made available for the method I propose, by being prepared in forms which render them portable and definitive, and easily adapted to all the circumstances of age, sex, and condition of the patient. But, as already hinted, the resources of the practitioner are not restricted to the exhibition of drugs in these forms; some he can *administer* by hypodermic injection, by inhalation, by spray, and by enemata, etc., and he can also *prescribe* poultices, fomentations, the inhalation of medicated vapour, baths, mineral waters—all most potent remedies, so that it will be seen that the practitioner who adopts the "Ready Method," has no lack of remedies at command, even if the term be restricted to drugs and medicaments.

"The skill of the physician is shown by the administration of the proper remedy in the proper quantity at the proper time. A druggist's apprentice can tell what agents will purge, vomit, or sweat, but a man must be practically conversant with disease to be able rightly to apply his therapeutical resources to the exigencies of any particular case. Instead of introducing medicines into the system by the stomach, it is often more advisable to do so by the rectum, or by the skin, or by the lungs, or by injection into the areolar tissue. Absorption takes place from the

rectum as speedily and surely as from the stomach, and hence purgatives, emetics, narcotics, tonics, and nutrients may be admirably administered as enemata. The skin offers a mechanical impediment to absorption, but still poultices and fomentations, plaisters, liniments and ointments, and medicated vapour or water baths, are all valuable remedies. If the cuticle is removed by a blister and the medicine applied to the denuded dermis in its pure state, or incorporated with lard or mucilage, its action will be rapid. The system is quickly and thoroughly affected by the inhalation of medicated vapours, or of substances reduced to an impalpable powder. . . .

"The practitioner will do well to remember the following rules—
1st. When a disease is progressing favourably towards recovery, it is unwise to interfere with the efforts of nature by the administration of drugs. The end and aim of treatment is not only to restore health, but to do so safely, speedily and *pleasantly*. 2nd. Where drugs are needed and there is a choice of remedies, employ that one which will be the least distressing at the time, and subsequently the least injurious to the constitution. 3rd. Put the medicine in that form in which it can be most easily taken, and when it is possible, especially with children, cover the disagreeable taste." *

THE READY METHOD will be found to offer facilities for observing these very practical suggestions, and one of the results that I look for, certainly not the least gratifying one to me, is that its general adoption will lessen some of the evils of polypharmacy, and aid to elevate the treatment of disease from a mere blind and empirical reliance upon drugs, which unhappily in too many instances still remains, to a comprehensive, rational, and truly philosophical system.

THE FORMS in which the selected medicines are most conveniently administered are the following.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Globules and Capsules. | } Portable Medicines. | } Ready Remedies. |
| 2. Pills. | | |
| 3. Pilules. | | |
| 4. Granules. | | |
| 5. Draughts. | | |
| 6. Medicated Drinks. | | |
| 7. Spray. | | |
| 8. Hypodermic Injections. | | |
| 9. Enemata. | | |

* Dr. Tanner, "Index of Diseases," page 295.

GLOBULES are small gelatine *sacs* containing powders: they vary in size from a 3 gr. to a 5 gr. pill, and are perfectly and *immediately* soluble on reaching the stomach, or in tepid water. When they contain more than the required dose, they may be opened with the point of a penknife and divided into the required number of doses, or mixed with the contents of others, and divided to suit the age or the condition of the patient, or dissolved in water to form draughts or lotions. They supply an attractive and elegant mode of administering medicines to children. The gelatine envelope softens readily in jelly or jam, and they may be given like ordinary powders, but deprived of their nauseous flavour. Active agents are triturated with sugar of milk, and are thereby rendered more easily diffused and absorbed in the stomach; they are therefore more speedy in their operation than when administered in an isolated state, and are also more accurately and easily divided when it is desired to do so. *Podophyllin*, *Tartarized Antimony*, &c., are among those treated in this manner.

The portability and definitiveness of these globules give to the powders so prepared many of the advantages of the pill form. Elder children are easily instructed to swallow them as pills, while for infants and younger children, when they contain more of the medicine than it is desired to administer, the gelatine may be opened, and the powder administered in the usual way, or, softened as described above, they may be administered whole. In the *Miniature Dispensary* they are exceedingly useful. The ready solubility of the gelatine coating adapts them admirably for extemporizing a mixture or lotion when such is needed. The citrate of iron and quinine, bismuth, and the preparations of lead or of zinc, are most useful for this purpose.

CAPSULES offer a convenient medium for administering Turpentine, Tar, Sulphur, Charcoal, Pepsine, Pancreatine, &c., which are too bulky to be administered in efficient doses in the form of Globules.

PILLS AND PILULES.—The pill form is one of the most ancient modes of administering medicine. It was introduced in the earliest Pharmacopœias, and was probably in common use centuries before Pharmacopœias were thought of. When properly prepared, there can be no more convenient form of exhibiting drugs. The pilules never exceed 3 grains in weight. To secure all the advantages which are derivable from the pill form, it is necessary that the pills should be carefully and skilfully prepared. They should be of firm consistence, perfectly

globular in form, uniform in size, smooth and glossy, and, above all, *quite tasteless* when placed on the tongue. Such are all the pills and pilules prepared for the Miniature Dispensary; the latter qualities are obtained by an efficient non-metallic coating, which incases the pill with a fine film of a substance, and is capable of protecting the drug from atmospheric change, and of preventing adhesion when packed closely together, while it imparts the quality of non-solubility in saliva, but does not retard the solubility of the drug in the stomach, nor delay its action.

GRANULES OR GRAINS.—These vary in size from gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$, and are very convenient for the exhibition of active agents, such as Tartarized Antimony, Digitaline, Nux Vomica, Belladonna, &c., and for the administration of medicines to infants and young children. The coatings employed for these vary according to the substance and the purpose for which they are to be used. Many are covered with a coating identical with that used for the pilule; and the coating of others is readily soluble in order that the medicine may be administered in a fluid or semi-fluid state.

DRAUGHTS are not "*ready* remedies" in the sense that the other preparations are, but the materials of which they are usually composed being very portable, they are conveniently prepared at the bedside. When it is desirable to administer medicines in a fluid, I employ small phials, which have been made at my suggestion by Messrs. Brown and Son, of London, capable of containing 3, 4, or 6 drachms or tea spoonfuls of fluid, and in these I put the required medicines, fill them with water, and direct a 3rd, 4th, or 6th part, as the case may be, to be taken in a wineglassful of water as often as occasion requires. I know that objections are taken to this mode of administering concentrated medicine; there is no improvement in any system that is not open to some objection, but fluids are not often necessary, and when doctors and patients are once familiar with them, the most ordinary precautions will suffice to prevent any serious error.

MEDICATED DRINKS.—These are very familiar household remedies, and whether required for medicinal or dietetic purposes, are generally well and quickly prepared. The reader must frequently have observed with what readiness and confidence as to results the patient or his friends set about doing that in which they themselves have faith, and, as a rule, persons have faith in these forms of medicine; white wine,

whey, herb tea, cordial, barley water, lemonade, etc., are not less readily taken because they are made to carry "something" which the doctor has given for the purpose—and that something may be the only medicine which the case requires. In scarlet fever, measles, typhus and typhoid fevers I have long been in the habit of administering medicines in this manner, supplemented by others in the pill form.

SPRAY.—Medicated fluids atomised by means of Spray Tubes may be most advantageously applied in affections of the lungs, trachea, mouth, and fauces. In croup, diphtheria, and inflammations of the air passages they are employed with great advantage. Drugs suitable for this form of administration are named at page 40.

HYPODERMIC INJECTION.—Solutions of Morphia, Atropine, and Aconitine are employed in this form with advantage in cases of advanced Cancer, Tetanus, Rheumatism Neuralgia, &c.; great caution is needed in the use of Atropine.

ENEMATA.—It is only necessary to remember the fact that "absorption takes place as speedily and surely from the rectum as it does from the stomach," to see how very valuable in a large number of serious diseases is this mode of administering remedies, more particularly if the remedy be food, or food and medicine combined, as when beef tea and quinine, or cod liver oil and bark are conjoined in the same dose.

The first four which I have braced as portable medicines, are in a form ready to be administered direct from the hand of the prescriber without further preparation, and 5 and 6 are so simply prepared, that the required medicines can be dispensed in a few minutes.

The forms numbered 7, 8, 9, have not so wide an application as the preceding, but they offer in suitable cases a most efficient method of administering medicines.

Among the many advantages which these forms offer above all others, the most important is to be found in the fact that they enable the practitioner to supply the medicinal requirements of his patients at the time they are seen, whether it be by the bedside far off, or in his own consulting room at home.

Those only who are engaged in general practice can appreciate how great a desideratum this offers to the busy practitioner, and what relief it affords him in his work. To return home from a long round with all his patients supplied with medicine, and to be spared the toil of recalling their wants and the preparation of numerous bottles of medicine, is a

boon which is worth taking some pains to secure. Patients invariably appreciate very highly the prompt manner in which these medicines are administered. However opinions may differ as to the power of drugs to *cure* disease, there can be none as to their power to alleviate pain and suffering, and the value of the visit is greatly enhanced when it is accompanied with the medicaments which relieve present distress on the spot. If we did not know it to be a fact, it would hardly be credited that many practitioners visit patients several miles from their home and never take a single medicine with them, so that the patient has, after waiting, it may be many hours, for the doctor, to submit to the further delay and inconvenience of sending to the doctor's surgery for the remedy, however urgently needed—it may be a styptic to arrest hæmorrhage, or a narcotic to relieve excessive pain. As well may a surgeon travel ten miles to see a patient with retention of urine, without the instruments which alone can relieve him. Medicines are the physician's instruments, and where he goes they should go with him.

CHAPTER III.

REGIMENAL AND DIETETIC REMEDIES.

As I have already had occasion to affirm, the modern system of treatment comprehends a vast deal more than the administration of medicines, and the term remedies may be said to comprise everything capable of affecting or modifying the animal economy, whether in its physical, chemical, psychical, or physiological relations. The subject is obviously much too wide to be considered here, but I am unwilling to leave the subject of a ready application of pharmacological agents without offering a few suggestions on the practical application of those which are purely regimenal. This is the more necessary, because it is now admitted that drugs in themselves, no matter in what form they may be administered, have not the power to cure disease. Of Specifics we have but few, and even the administration of these require to be accompanied with a proper regimen and successful practice; I do not mean in a worldly sense, but success in curing disease or relieving where it cannot be cured, depends mainly on the enforcement of a well defined regimenal treatment, and without this the treatment must fail in its object, whether the medicines be administered in the simple compact forms offered by the ready method, or in the bulky potions of the old system. It has often been said that patients more readily get well in the wards of a hospital than in private dwellings; there can be no doubt of this in the most serious cases. Now what happens when a patient is received into a hospital? The patient—the diseased body—is at once placed in circumstances most favourable to the development and exercise of its own conservative powers; its surroundings all have a remedial action, rest, especially rest of the diseased organ or structure, is as far as possible secured; position, light, and heat, with due regard to ventilation, are all controlled and adapted to the requirements and condition of the sufferer. The operation of

all these agencies, together with a fixed dietary exactly suited to the condition of the diseased frame in all that relates to kind and quantity of aliment and stimuli, and the watchful care of a skilful nurse, place the patient *at once* in a position highly favourable to recovery. These remedies are all in a sense ready, for most of them are at the command of the doctor. There can be no reason why all this class of remedies, for they are positive remedies, cannot be applied in private practice more generally than they are, and an approximation to hospital regimen adopted. It is feared many of them are neglected; they may be prescribed, but they are not enforced. Diet especially is and always has been a troublesome item to settle in the treatment of every case. The fact is, it has been but little attended to, and much ignorance prevails upon the subject. Patients either entirely neglect it, or from ignorance employ articles of food which are either wholly unsuited in kind, or deficient or excessive in quantity. In these matters they naturally look for and should receive specific directions from their medical practitioner, but probably from want of a convenient medium to define accurately what is needed, he too often satisfies himself with a few general directions, which are but little regarded, and he consequently loses the advantage of the curative action of diet which might otherwise be secured.

A believer in the value of dietetic remedies generally, and particularly in the nutritive or supporting plan of treatment, and in the special therapeutical action of various articles of food, I have been in the habit of employing a fixed scale of diet, determining the kind and quantity of aliment to be taken in a definite period in cases demanding a prescribed regimen. In all forms of adynamic disease, and in that numerous class of functional derangements of the digestive apparatus and the nervous system, which are connected directly or indirectly with that condition, now so common in our artificial mode of living familiarly known as "*below par*," the restorative effect of a properly prescribed diet is most marked. If diet be an important hygienic element which cannot in health be neglected, how very much more important must it be that the food supplied to a diseased body should be such as is best adapted to supply its requirements in its altered and abnormal condition!

Dietary in sickness has not hitherto received that attention which its importance demands and deserves. The labours of the distinguished Chemists and Physiologists, Prout, Liebig, Playfair, Letheby, Christison, and others, have only to a limited extent been practically applied in the Art of

Healing. Prison and hospital dietaries have no doubt been greatly improved, but probably from the want of some simple and practical medium, dietary in private practice is greatly neglected. With a view to facilitate the employment of food as a remedial agent as well as to secure its efficient sustaining agency, I have collected some useful tables, which with some practical suggestions, I have handed over to Messrs. Smith and Co., of Long Acre, for publication, with the title of "Practical Dietary in Sickness." One object of the work is to supply the practitioner with convenient blank forms on which he can define readily the kind and quantity of food and stimuli needed for his patient in twenty-four hours, and the proper proportion for each meal. On the back of each are Printed plain directions for preparing nutritious soups and other things referred to in the table. I believe these Forms* will be useful. They offer the practitioner a facility to *prescribe food* at the time that he administers medicine. In some critical cases the prescribed diet will be strictly enforced, but in many others, while the *kind* is observed, the *quantity* will be left partly to the discretion of the patient.

The matter which accompanies these tables will be strictly practical, and be chiefly directed to affording information and examples of hospital dietary and of diet suited to special diseases. The efficiency of the Ready Method will, I trust, be greatly increased by the employment of these tables.

The mistakes which patients make about their food is very remarkable; of this the reader can assure himself by direct and particular enquiry. The most common have reference to *quantity*. A diet may be proper in kind, but wholly insufficient to supply the required amount of nutriment; or it not unfrequently happens that while the quantity is sufficient or excessive, the kind is unsuited, and the patient is literally being starved for the want of some particular aliment which the system needs; or it may be poisoned by the introduction of some aliment which is obnoxious in the particular abnormal state of the patient. The employment of the Diet Table will prevent such errors as these, by defining the kind, quantity and method of preparation of the required aliments, and thus, by protecting the patient from what is harmful, and securing that which the necessities of the case demand, it will materially aid the treatment.

* * See next page for specimen Diet Table for the use of Medical Practitioners and their patients from Dr. Kirby's *Practical Dietary in Sickness*.

A DIET TABLE

To show the kind and quantity of Food prescribed for 24 hours and the proper proportion for each meal.

Name Date

Temperature of Room to be Fah.

KIND OF FOOD.	Quantity in ozs.		HOURS.	PROPORTION BY HOURS.							
	DRY.	FLUID.		Beef Tea—B.T. 1	Meat Broth—M.B.	Chicken do.—C.B.	Mock Turtle—M.T.	Milk—M.	Raw Eggs—R.E.	Bread or Biscuit—B.	Brandy—B.
Animal:—											Sherry—S.
Meat:—Beef and Mutton											Port—P.
Extract of Beef.											Champagne—C.
Poultry:—Fowl											
*Stewed Chicken											
Game.....											
Fish:—Sole, Whiting, Eels											
Sweetbread											
*Soup—Meat Broth											
Jelly											
Tripe											
Bacon, Fat											
*Beef Tea											
Milk											
Cream											
Eggs											
Butter, Fresh											
Cheese											
Suet											
Vegetable:—											
" * Soup.....											
Bread:—White, Brown											
Unfermented											
Oatmeal											
Barley Meal											
Lentil Meal											
Flour											
Rice											
Arrowroot.....											
Sugar.....											
Potatoes											
Green Vegetables											
Fruit											
Drinks:—											
Barley Water											
Rice Water											
Lemonade.....											
Tea ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to a pint)											
Coffee (1 oz. to a pint) ...											
Cocoa (1 oz. to a pint) ...											
Porter											
Stout											
Bitter Ale											
Wine											
Brandy											
Water, Pure.....											
*Brandy and Egg Mixture .											
*Waters, Mineral:—											
Soda, Seltzer, Potash											
Lithia											
TOTAL											

Two Table Spoonfuls are equal to one oz.
Graduated Tumblers, from 2 oz. to 4 oz., can be had at all Chemists, and should be found in all sick rooms.

N.B.—One pint contains 20 ozs.; one pound 16 ozs.

RECEIPTS FOR PREPARING FOOD MARKED WITH an asterisk, will be printed with GENERAL DIRECTIONS for the Patient or Nurse, on the other side.

MATERIA MEDICA,
FOR
THE READY METHOD OF DISPENSING,
WITH
CLASSIFIED FORMULÆ.

PREPARATIONS and Compounds of the following Drugs and Chemicals have been carefully selected from, and may be fairly said to include all the essentials of the Pharmacopœia Brit., 1367. They are classified according to their therapeutical effects, and in each class I have added a few formulæ, which I hope and believe will be useful to the busy practitioner. An Alphabetical Catalogue of these medicines, prepared in portable forms, will be found at page 42. For some of the formulæ I am indebted to the works of Tanner, and Neligan; others have been taken from the Metropolitan Hospital Pharmacopœias, and the remainder are those which have been tested by long experience, and are known to be effective *remedies*. Recently they have been extensively employed in general practice, and have been found to supply the medicinal requirements of all the common forms of acute and chronic disease. I therefore commend them to the consideration of those who desire to reduce the labour and cost of dispensing to a minimum.

At a future time I hope to have leisure to examine each of the selected remedies in detail, to show how wide an application they have; for the present, I must content myself with merely enumerating them in convenient classes, adding some few formulæ as examples of the manner in which they may be combined or exhibited conjointly.

Those Medicines marked * require the addition of water, or some such vehicle to make them fit for use ; this can generally be done at the bed side when needed, and administered as draughts or drinks.

Those Medicines marked † are too bulky or otherwise inconvenient to be carried in the Dispensary, but they are such as are commonly found in most households, or can easily be obtained when their employment is desirable. The practitioner is not obliged to supply every remedy he prescribes, and patients willingly take part in providing some of the means used, so that remedies which cannot be provided by the practitioner should be prescribed in a form easily obtainable by the friends or the nurse of the patients. Decoctions and infusions, when required, are very efficiently prepared in the household, and may be made to supplement the employment of the Portable Medicines.

Those marked †† are remedies which require an apparatus or an instrument of some kind for their proper application, such as an Enema Apparatus, Hypodermic Syringe, Spray Tubes, &c. ; these are provided in the larger Miniature Dispensaries, and are therefore available for the ready method.

CLASSIFICATION OF REMEDIES.

MEDICINES APPLICABLE TO THE READY METHOD ARE CONVENIENTLY
ARRANGED IN THE FOLLOWING CLASSES.

	Page.
I. Alteratives and Resolvents	24—26
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III. Astringents	27
IV. Diaphoretics and Diuretics	35
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Cataplasmata, Enemata, Medicated Vaginal Pessaries, Suppositories.	
Fluids for Inhalation in the form of Spray, &c.	

ALTERATIVES AND RESOLVENTS.

Preparations of

Antimony
Arsenicum
Bismuthum
Actæ Racemosa
Podophyllum
Creosotum
Hydrargrum

Ferri Iodidi
Iodum
Sodæ Arsenias
Potassii Iodidum
Potassii Bromidum
Leptandrin

See Catalogue, p. 42.

FORMULÆ.

(1.)

Calomel c. Opii.

R Pil. Calomel Co., gr. v.; Ext. Opii,
gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ M. ft. pil.

*In disorders dependent upon Venereal
taint. Dose one every night and
morning.*

(2.)

R Calomel gr. ij.; P. Opii, gr. i., M.
ft. pil.

(3.)

Calomel c. Opio.

R Calomel, gr. ij.; Pulv. Opii, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
M. ft. pil.

*Useful when it is desired to bring the
system rapidly under the influence of
Mercury.*

(4.)

Calomel c. Opio.

R Calomel, gr. ij.; Pulv. Opii, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$,
M. ft. pil.

(5.)

Calomel c. Opio.

R Calomel, gr. i.; P. Opii, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$,
M. ft. pil.

(6.)

R Calomel, gr. i.; P. Opii, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ M.
ft. pil.

(7.)

Mercury and Henbane.

R Hyd. c. Creta, gr. iij.; Ex Hyos-
cyami, gr. ij., ft. pil.

*In Syphilitic Tubercular Disease.
Dose one three times a day.*

(8.)

Corrosive Sublimate.

R Hydrarg. Perchloridum, gr. xij.
Ammon. Hydrochlor., gr. xij.; Mica
Panis; Aqua, q. s., ft. pil., 240.

*Given with excellent effect in Secondary
Syphilitic Affections. Dose, one or two
three times a day after meals.*

(9.)

Mercury, Squills, and Digitalis.

R Pil. Hydrarg., gr. iij.; Pulv.
Digitalis, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Pulv. Scillæ, gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$,
ft. pil.

*Alterative and diuretic, in dropsy.
Dose, one twice or thrice a day.*

(10.)

Podophyllin Peltatum.

R Podophyllin gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Pulv. Ipecac.,
gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Ext. Hyoscyami gr. ij. M. ft. pil.

*In jaundice from suppression, hepatic
enlargements, skin diseases, &c. An
excellent alterative and cholagogue.
Dose, one every night or night and
morning.*

(11.)

Pot. Iodid. c. Colchi. et Aconiti.

R Potassii Iodidi, gr. iifs.; P. Sem.
Colchici, gr. ij.; Ext. Aconiti, B. P.,
gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, M. ft. pil.

*In chronic gout and rheumatism: es-
pecially useful when complicated by
constitutional syphilis. Dose, one three
or four times a day. See F. 30.*

(12.)

Pot. Iodidi c. Quinæ.

R Potassii Iodid., gr. iiss.; Quinæ
Sulph., gr. i., M. ft. pil.

*Useful in syphilis when there is gene-
ral debility. Dose, one three times a
day.*

(13.)

Pot. Iodid. c. Ferri Cit. et Quiniæ.

℞ Pot. Iodid, gr. ij.; Ferri Cit. c. Quiniæ, gr. iiss., M. ft. pil.

Useful in the same cases as recommended in F. 12.

(14.)

Hydrarg. Iodid. Vir. c. Hyoscy.

℞ Hyd. Iodid, gr. i.; Ext. Hyoscy., gr. ij., M. ft. pil.

In pustular and tubercular diseases of the skin, and in constitutional syphilis. Dose, one night and morning.

(15.)

Creosote.

℞ Creosote, min 20; P. Aromat gr. 80, ft. pil., xx.

Very useful in chronic bronchitis, and in obstinate vomiting unconnected with inflammation, or in sea-sickness. Dose, one two or three times a day.

(16.)

Red Iodide of Mercury.

℞ Hyd. Iodid. Rub. gr. i½; Morphia Hydroch., gr. i.; Ext. Lupuli, gr. xx., ft. pil., xij.

Useful in the same cases as the Green Iodide, but said to cause less gastric irritation. Dose, one twice or thrice a day. See also F. 74.

(17.)

Red Iodide of Mercury & Arsenic.

℞ Hydrarg. Iodid. Rubri, gr. i.; Arsenici Iodidi, gr. i.; Potassii Iodid, gr. 40, ft. pil., pil. 20.

In psoriasis, and in obstinate squamous, tubercular, and ulcerous affections of the skin. A good substitute for Donovan's Solution. Dose, one three times a day after food.

(18.)

Ammon. Bromid.

℞ Ammon. Bromid, gr. iij.; Ext. Valerianæ, gr. j., M. ft. pil.

Very useful in functional disorders of the nervous system, epilepsy, hysteria, &c.; also a valuable absorbent in glandular enlargement.

(20.)

Quinine and Ipecacuan.

℞ Quin. Sulph., gr. viii.; P. Ipecac., gr. xxiv.; P. Ipecac. c. Opio, gr. xxx. Glycerine, q. s., for 16 pills.

In sub-acute dysentery occurring in tropical climates. Two every three or four hours. See also F. 67.

(21.)

Quinine and Belladonna.

℞ Quin. Sulph., gr. ii.; Ext. Belladonna, gr. ¼; Ext. Opii, gr. ¼; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. ii., ft. pil.

In neuralgia, pruritis of the vulva carcinoma. Dose, one every six or eight hours. See also F. 65.

(22.)

Colchicum, Calomel, & Aloes.

℞ Calomel, Ext. Colchici Acet.; Ext. Aloes Barb.; P. Ipecac. an. gr. i., ft. pil.

In gout, with congestion of the liver, dropsy, &c. Dose, one every four hours until the bowels are well acted upon.

(23.)

Colchicum, Mercury & Aconite.

℞ Ext. Colchici. Acet., gr. i.; Ext. Aconite, Alch. gr. ¼; Pil. Hydrarg., gr. iii., ft. pil.

In gout and a deficient action of the liver. See F. 11.

(24.)

Arsenical.

℞ Acid Arseniosi Levig. gr. v.; Pulv. Acacia 3fs.; P. Cinnam. Co., 3iii.; Ext. Jalapæ, 3ii.; Glycerine, q. s. M. et divid in Pilulas C. æquales. Pil. i. continet gr. 1-20th Acid Arsenios.

In psoriasis, chronic eczema. Dose, one or two twice a day.

(25.)

Nitrate of Silver & Hyoscyamus.

℞ Argent Nitratiss, gr. ½; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. iii., ft. pil.

In cases of idiopathic jaundice dependent upon gastronomical disturbance rather than on disease of the liver. To be taken every twelve hours on an empty stomach for about ten days.

(26.)

Potassii Bromidum.

℞ Potassii Bromidum, gr. iv.; Ext. Valerian, gr. i., ft. pil.

Said to be an antiaphrodisic, and is very useful in hysteria and epileptic affections, especially in those exhibiting extraordinary excitement of the sexual organs. Dose, one or two three times a day.

(27.)

Alteratives for Children.

℞ Hyd. c. Creta; Pulv. Rhei, aa gr. ij.; Ipecac., gr. ½, M. ft. pil. or globules.

Dose, one or two night and morning.

(28.)

P. Hydrarg. c. Rheo.

℞ Pil. Hyd., gr. j.; Ext. Rhei, gr. j.; P. Ipecac., gr. ½, ft. pil.

A good substitute for the much dreaded "Grey Powder." A grain of Ext. Rhei is equal to 3 gr. of the powder.

(29.)

Blue Pill & Opium.

℞ Pil. Hydrarg. gr. iij; P. Opii, gr. ½, M. ft. pil.

In Syphilis. Dose, one night and morning.

(30.)

Pot. Iodid c. Colchici.

℞ Pot. Iodidi, gr. iij.; Ext. Colchici, gr.; P. Tragacanth q. s., ft. pil.

An excellent remedy in Chronic Gout.

Dose, one, three times a day.

ANTISPASMODICS.*Preparations of*

Conium
Galbanum
Lobelia
Quinæ Valerianas
Stramonium
Zinci Valerianas
Belladonna

Acidum Hydrocyanicum
* Æther
Ammonie Valerianas
Assafœtida
Argenti Oxydum
Camphora
Cannabis Indica
Chloroformum

FORMULÆ.

(31.)

Sulphate of Zinc & Belladonna.

℞ Zinci Sulph., gr. viii., Ext. Belladonna, gr. ii., ft. pil. viii.

For a child above three years of age with whooping cough. Dose, one pill four times a day; every other day the strength may be augmented in the proportion of one dose.

(32.)

Valerianate of Quinine.

℞ Quinæ Valerian., gr. xii.; Ext. Quassia, gr. xl., divide into xii. pills.

In hysteria and analogous nervous disorders. Very useful in facial neuralgia. Dose, one or two three times a day, in severe cases every four hours.

(33.)

Stramonium and Belladonna.

℞ Extracti Sem. Stramon., gr. ¼; Extracti Belladonna, gr. ¼, M. ft. gran.

In asthma. Dose, one every four hours with caution.

(34.)

Assafœtida & Valerian.

℞ Assafœtida, gr. iij.; Ext. Valerian, gr. i., M. ft. pil.

In hysteria. Dose, one or two three times a day.

ASTRINGENTS.

Preparations of

Acidum Gallicum
 * „ Phosphoricum Dilutum
 * „ Sulphuricum do.
 „ Tannicum
 Argenti Nitras
 Catechu

Cupri Sulphas
 Ferri Perchloridum
 Ferri Sulphas
 Zinci Sulphas
 Kino.

See Catalogue.

FORMULÆ.

(35.)

Gallic Acid & Cannabis Ind.

℞ Acid Gallic., gr. iv.; Ext. Cannabis, Indic, gr. j.; Conf. Rosæ Gall, q. s. ft. pil.

Astringent Anodyne. Very useful in the night sweats of Phthisis.

One to be taken every night at bed-time.

(36.)

Gallic Acid & Morphia.

℞ Acid Gallic, gr. 30; Morphia Mur., gr. $\frac{3}{4}$; Conf. Rosæ Gal, gr. s.; ft. pil. xij.

To check night sweats of phthisis, Hæmorrhages, etc.

Both these forms are used at the Cons. H. Dose, 1 to 3 thrice daily or oftener.

(37.)

Nitrate of Silver & Opium.

℞ Argent. Nitratis, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Ext. Opii, gr. j. ft. pil.

In very obstinate diarrhœa, where opium agrees with the system. To be taken night and morning or oftener if required.

(38.)

Sulphate of Copper & Opium.

℞ Cupri. Sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Ext. Opii, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
 Ext. Gentian, gr. ii., ft. pil.

In obstinate diarrhœa. To be taken three times a day.

(39.)

Hydr. c. Creta, c. Doveri.

℞ Hydr. c. Creta, gr. i.; P. Ipecac. Co., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Sodæ Carb. Ex. gr. i.; Sacch. Lactis, gr. ii., ft. pilule.

For diarrhœa and cholera in infants.

(40.)

Assafœtida, Opium, & Capsicum.

℞ Assafœtida, gr. ij.; P. Opii, gr. j.; P. Capsici, gr. ij., M. ft. pil.

In cholera, colic, and affections of the bowels, attended with pain and spasms.

ANTHELMINTICS.

Preparations of

Aloes
 Assafœtida
 Cambogia
 Camphora
 Colocynth

Crotonis Tiglii Ol.
 Jalapa
 Quassia
 † Terebinthina
 Santonin

See Catalogue.

FORMULÆ.

(41.)

Calomel, Jalap, & Scammony.

℞ Calomel, gr. i.; Jalapine, gr. ii.; Scam., res. gr. ij.; Zingib. gr. i. ft. Glob.

As an occasional purge for a child.

Dose, one or two at bed time. See F. 59 & 60.

(42.)

Calomel & Scammony.

℞ Calomel, gr. i.; Scammony, iii.; Zinjib., gr. i. In globule.

As an occasional purge. Dose, one or two at bed-time.

(43.)

Santonin & Scammony.

℞ Santonin, gr. ij.; Scammony, iij.,
ft. globule.

*An excellent anthelmintic for children.
Dose, one or two at bed-time on an
empty stomach; a dose of Castor Oil
should be given on the following morning.*

(44.)

Iron & Quassia.

℞ Ferri Sulph. Exsic. gr. iss.; Ext
Quassia, gr. ij., ft. pilule.

*A valuable remedy for ascariides. One
twice or thrice a day for a week or
ten days, with occasional dose of San-
tonin and Scammony may be given to
very young children.*

DIGESTIVES AND STOMACHICS.*Preparations of*

Acid Lacticum
„ Hydrochloricum
Bismuthum

Pancreatin
Pepsine
Rheum

FORMULÆ.

(45.)

Pepsine & Aloes.

℞ Pepsine Porci, gr. xxiv.; Ext.
Aloes Barb., gr. viii.; Glycerine, q. s.
ft. pil. viii.

*In dyspepsia, some diseases of the
rectum, certain forms of suppressed
menstruation, &c. Dose, one every day
at dinner.*

(46.)

Ipecac, Rhubarb, & Oxide of Silver.

℞ Pulv. Ipecac., gr. i.; P. Rhei.,
gr. iii.; Argenti. Oxyd., gr. i.; Con-
fectio, q. s. ft. pil.

*A good dinner pill where there is un-
easiness and oppression after meals, the
result of slow digestion.*

(47.)

Quinine & Rhubarb.

℞ Quinias Sulph. gr. ii.; Ext. Lupuli,
gr. v.; Pil. Rhei. Co., gr. iii., divide
in pil. ii.

*Useful in some forms of dyspepsia.
To be taken every day at dinner.*

(48.)

Aloes Pepsine & Capsici.

℞ Pepsine, gr. v.; P. Aloes Soc.
gr. i.; Ext. Rhei., gr. i.; P. Capsici,
gr. i., M. ft. pil. ij.

*A useful dinner pill. Dose, one or
two with the principal meals.*

(49.)

Bismuth & Henbane.

℞ Bismuth, Subnit. gr. 30; Ext. Hyoscy.,
gr. xij.; Ext. Rhei, gr. xij. M. ft. pil. xij.

*In Pyrosis and Pleurodynia. Two
before each of the principal meals.*

(50.)

Soda c. Rheo.

℞ Sodæ, Carb. Exsic, gr. 24; P.
Zincib, gr. 12; Ext. Rhei, gr. 6; Ext.
Chirata, gr. 12 M. ft. pil. xij.

*A useful pill to assist digestion and to
promote appetite. Dose, one or two half an
hour before dinner. An excellent remedy
also for many forms of stomach, derange-
ments occurring in children.*

PURGATIVES.

• Preparations of

Aloes
Cambogia
Colchicum
Colocynthis
Croton Tig. Ol.
Elaterium
Hydrargyrum

Jalapa
Leptandrine
Podophyllum
Rheum
† Ricini Oleum
Scammonium
†† Terebinthina

FORMULÆ.

(51.)

Pilulæ Catharticæ Co.

℞ Calomel, gr. 144; Ext. Colo. Comp., gr. 170; Ext. Jalapæ, gr. 144; Gamboge, gr. 36. Gingerinæ gr. ij.; ft. pil. 144.

An excellent purgative, combining efficiency of action and comparative mildness with smallness of bulk. Dose, one or two pills. This F. resembles that in the N.S.P.

(52.)

Elaterium.

℞ Elaterium, gr. ifs; Pulv. Capsici, gr. ix.; Calomelanos, gr. xii.; Ext. Hyoscy., gr. xvij., ft. mass et divid in pil. xij.

A good hydragogue cathartic. If a very active purgative is required, the quantity of elaterium may be doubled. The capsicum prevents the nausea which elaterium often produces.

(53.)

Podophyllin Peltatum.

℞ Podophyllin Res., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Pulv. Rhei, gr. v.; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. iii., ft. pil. ii.

As a purgative in jaundice, from suppression in torpid liver, and in dropsy from cardiac, renal, or hepatic disease. See F. 10. To be taken every night at bed-time. See also F. 10.

(54.)

Nux Vomica et Pil. Rhei. Co.

℞ Ext. Nucis Vom., gr. iii.; P. Ipecac., gr. vj.; Pil. Rhei. Co., gr. xl., in pil. xii. divid.

In habitual constipation from atony of the coats of the bowels, with deficient secretion of intestinal mucus. Dose, two to be taken every alternate night at bed-time.

(55.)

Nux Vomica c. Colocynth.

℞ Ext. Nucis. Vom., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; P. Colo. Comp., gr. ij.; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. i.; Ext. Aloes Aquosæ, gr. i., ft. pil.

The same as the above but more active. Dose, Two.

(56.)

Crotonis Co. Pil.

℞ Ol. Crotonis, M. ij.; Pil. Colo. Comp., gr. 30.; Pil. Assafœtida Co., 3ss., M. ft. pil. xii.

A brisk Cathartic, useful in apoplexy and visceral obstructions, also in cases of sciatica, obstinate neuralgia with constipation. Dose, two or three every night at bed-time.

(57.)

Purified Ox Bile.

℞ Ammon. Carbon., gr. xxxiv.; Fillis Bovis Pur, gr. xxxvi., M. ft. pil. xij.

In dyspepsia with nausea, constipation and a deposit of urates in the urine. Dose, one to be taken after each of the principal meals.

(58.)

Ox Bile & Colocynth.

℞ Pil. Colo. et Hyos. Fellis Bovis Pur, Ext. Lupulinæ aa, gr. xx., ft. pil. xij.

In constipation with flatulence and imperfect digestion of food. Dose, one or two every day, three hours after dinner.

(59.)

Colocynth & Assafœtida.

℞ Pil. Coloc. et Hyoscy.; Pil. Assafœtida Co., aa, ʒi., ft. pil. xxiv.

A good occasional purgative pill for hypochondriasis.

(60.)

Colocynth & Podophyllin.

℞ Pil. Colo. et Hyoscy. gr. iv.;
Podophyllin Res., gr. ¼, M. ft. pil.

*A very efficient cathartic and cholagogue,
especially useful in cases where it is
desirable to avoid the preparations of
mercury.*

(61.)

Colocynth & Blue Pill.

℞ Pil. Colo. Comp.; Pil. Hydrargyri,
a, gr. ij., ft. pil.

*A favourite mild aperient and anti-
bilious pill. Dose, two at bed-time.*

(62.)

Colocynth & Calomel.

℞ Pil. Colo. c. Hyos., gr. iv.; Calo-
melanos, gr. i., M. ft. pil.

Dose, two at bed-time.

(63.)

Colocynth, Blue Pill, & Rhubarb.

℞ Pil. Colo. Co.; P. Rhei. Co., aa, gr.
ij.; Pil. Hydrarg., gr. i., M. ft. pil. ii.

*A milder mercurial than the preceding
pill. Dose, two at bed-time.*

(64.)

Calomel & Jalap.

℞ Calomel, gr. ij.; Jalapæ Res., gr.
ij., ft. pil.

*A very useful and effective purgative
for children between the ages of three and
ten years. Dose, one or two.*

(65.)

Pil. Colo. c. P. Rhei.

℞ Pil. Rhei Co.; Pil. Colo. Co. aa,
gr. xxx., M. ft. pil. xij.

APERIENT GRANULES FOR CHILDREN.

(66.)

Aloes & Jalapine.

℞ Ext. Aloes Soc. gr. ½; Jalapine,
gr. ½; Pulv. Ipecac. gr. ¼; Sapo. Mollis,
q. s. ft. Granule.

*An effective aperient for infants and
young children.*

Dose, one or two at bed time.

(67.)

ANOTHER FORM.

℞ Ext. Aloes Soc. gr. j.; Jalapine, gr.
j.; Pulv. Ipecac. gr. ¼; Ext. Nucis. Vom.
gr. ⅛; Sapo. Mollis, q. s. f. Pilule.

*Stronger and more active than the
former. Suitable for children from 3 to
7 years of age suffering with habitual
costiveness. Dose, 1 or 2 every alternative
night.*

EMMENAGOGUES.

(68.)

Steel & Aloes.

℞ Pil. Aloes c. Myrrhæ, gr. iij.;
Ferri Sulph. Exsic., gr. iss., ft. pil.

*In amenorrhœa, chlorosis, and hysteria
with constipation and debility. Dose,
one twice or thrice a day after meals.*

(69.)

Ferri Iodid & Assafœtida.

℞ Pil. Ferri Iodid., gr. iij.; Pil.
Aloes c. Assafœtida, gr. iij.; Ext. Aloes
Barb., gr. i., M. ft. pil. ij.

*Useful in amenorrhœa in strumous
patients. Dose, one or two three times a
day after food.*

STIMULANTS.

Ammonia
Alcohol
Æther
Camphor
Spiritus Vini Gallici
Chloroform
Assafœtida

Belladonna
Terebinthina
Phosphorus
Thea
Valerian
Vini Xericum, &c.

STIMULANTS are of two kinds, special and general. The former are included in the class of Alteratives. The most efficient General Stimulants are enumerated above. There are very few of these that can be prepared in any of the forms chosen for the ready methods. Chloroform and Æther Globules, one grain Belladonna Granules, Assafœtida Pills are exceedingly useful, but they do not take the place of Ammonia. The two most available preparations of this drug are, Liq. Ammonia, B. P., and Sp. Ammon Aromat. One or other of these should find a place in the Miniature Dispensary, but with Spiritus Vini Gallici, and Vini Xericum at hand, the practitioner is never at a loss for an efficient diffusable stimulant; failing these, a cup of strong Tea, or better, Coffee, never fails to stimulate the circulation.

The utility, in suitable cases of the Enema Terebinthinae (one ounce of Turpentine to fifteen ounces of Starch Mucilage) is not to be overlooked.

Brandy in from half to one ounce doses three or four times in the twenty-four hours, has an excellent tonic and sustaining effect, and may be prescribed in most cases where the use of Ammonia is indicated. The dose should be regulated to produce the stimulating effect only and *not* its narcotic action. No *drug* requires more care in prescribing and in watching its effects than Brandy.

The action of Belladonna as a Cardiac Stimulant is certainly worth a trial. According to Dr. Harley (see Gulstonian Lectures, March, 1868), it raises the pulse in grain doses ten beats in a few minutes.

Preparations of

TONICS.

Argentum
Arsenicum
Bismuthum
Cinchona
Calumba
Chirata
Cuprum
Ferrum
Lupulus

Nux Vomica
Phosphorus
Quassia
Quinidinæ Sulphas
Strychnia
Zincum
* The Mineral Acids

FORMULÆ.

(70.)

Quinine, Iron, & Henbane.

℞ Quinæ Sulphat.; Ferri. Sulph. Ex.
an gr. xx.; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. xx.
divid. in pil. xii.

In debility and irritability of the nervous system. Dose, one twice a day.

(71.)

Quinine & Belladonna.

℞ Quinæ Sulph., gr. xxiv.; Ext. Belladonna, gr. iv.; Camphora, q.s. xxx.; Conf. Rose. Gall., q.s., to make xii. pills.

In some painful diseases (neuralgia, cancer, dysmenorrhœa) where a sedative and tonic are needed. Dose, one twice or thrice daily.

(72.)

Quassia & Zinc.

℞ Ext. Quassia, gr. iij.; Zinci. Sulph.,
gr. i.; ft. pil. *Dose, one or two twice or thrice a day.*

(73.)

Quinine & Ipecacuanha.

℞ Quinæ Sulphat., gr. xii.; Pulv. Ipecac., gr. xii.; Ext. Gentian, gr. xxiv. in xii. pills.

In cases of slow digestion. Dose, one every day at dinner. See F. 21.

(74.)

Quinine & Rhubarb.

℞ Quinæ Sulph., gr. xxiv.; Pulv. Rhei., gr. xxxvi.; Glycerine, q.s., in xii. pills.

Dose, one night and morning.

(75.)

Quinine & Nux Vomica.

℞ Quinæ Sulph., gr. xviii.; Ext. Nucis Vom., gr. iii—vi.; Ext. Gentian, gr. xxxv. in 12 pills.

In debility and constipation. Dose, one night and morning.

(76.)

Steel & Pepsine.

℞ Ferri. Redact., gr. xxxvi.—lx.; Pepsine Porci., gr. xxxvi.; Zinci. Phosphatis, gr. xviii.; Glycerine, q.s., in pil. xxiv.

In anemia, &c., with weakness of the digestive organs. Dose, two every day at dinner.

(77.)

Steel & Strychnia.

℞ Ferri Redacti gr. xl.; Zinci. Valer., gr. xx.; Strychnia, gr. i. Glycerine, q.s., ft. xx. pills.

In Hypochondriasis, great nervous depression. Dose, one three times a day after food.

(78.)

Valerianate of Zinc & Quinine.

℞ Zinci. Valer., gr. xii.; Quiniae Sulph., gr. xij.; Pil. Rhei. Co.; Ext. Anthimides, an gr. xviii., in xii. pills.

In hysteria, neuralgia, &c., a very useful combination. Dose, one three times a day.

(79.)

Sulphate of Zinc & Aconite.

℞ Zinci Sulphas, gr. xxiv.; Ext. Aconita, B. P. gr. xii.; Ext. Quassia, gr. xxiv., in xii. pills.

In epilepsy with neuralgic pains, lumbago, pleurodynia, &c. Its efficacy is much increased by giving cod liver oil at the same time. Dose, one three times a day.

(80.)

Pil. Hydrarg. Biniodidi.

℞ Hydrarg. Biniodidi., xii.: Ex. Conii, 3fs.; Morphia Hydroch., 3fs.; P. Zinjib 3iii.; Glycerine, q.s. et divid in pil. cxx. æquales. Dosis, pil. i., ad ii., semel bis in die. Pil. i. continet gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ Hydr. Biniod., et. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ Morphia Mur.

In cachectic, tubercular, and ulcerous affections. See F. 16.

(81.)

Steel & Quinine.

℞ Quinia Sulph.; Ferri Sulph. Exsic. aa, gr. xij.; Ext. Nucis Vom. gr. vi.; Ext. Quassia, gr. vi., M. ft. pil.

This is a very useful combination, small in bulk and very efficient.

(82.)

Quinine & Iodine of Iron.

℞ Pil. Ferri Iodid., gr. i $\frac{1}{2}$; Quiniae Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, M. ft. pil.

A useful tonic for young strumous children, and in amenorrhœa and chlorosis. Dose, one or two three times a day.

(83.)

Calumba & Zinc.

℞ Ext. Calumba, gr. ij.; Zinci Sulph. gr. j.; P. Trag. q.s. ft. Pil.

(84.)

Phosphorus.

℞ Mica Panis, gr. lx.; Aqua Dest., q. s.; Phosphori, gr. i.; Mix thoroughly and divide in 20 pills.

In extreme debility and mental nervous depression. Dose, one thrice daily.

(85.)

Ferri Hypophosphite & Strychnia.

℞ Ferri Hypophosphite, gr. xl.; Strychnia, gr. i.; Ext. Quassia, q.s., M. ft. pil. xx.

In hypochondriasis and great nervous depression.

(86.)

Iron Quassia, & Quinine.

℞ Ferri Sulph. Exsic., gr. j.; Ext. Quassia, gr. j.; Quiniæ Sulph. gr. ½.

A useful tonic for delicate children, especially those suffering with ascarides.

(87.)

Iron, Galbanum, & Colocynth.

℞ Ferri Sulph., gr. i½.; Pil. Galb., gr. i½.; Pil. Colo. Comp., gr. i½., M. ft. pil.

Dose, one or two twice or thrice a day.

The Hypophosphites of Iron, Quinine, Soda, and Lime, are remedies of great value for cases of nervous exhaustion, and in mental depression resulting from over brain-work or excesses. Very useful, also, for phthisical patients and strumous children. They may be had prepared ready for use in suitable doses. See Catalogue of Portable Medicines.

ANODYNES, SEDATIVES, & NARCOTICS.*Preparations of*

Aconite
Æther
Belladonna
Cannabis Indica
Morphia
Chloroform
Codeia
Conium
Conium
Hyoscyamus
Lupulus
Morphia
Opium

Antimonium
Atropia
Belladonna
Camphora
Chlorodyne
Colchicum
Conium
Digitalis
Hyoscyamus
Lobelia
* Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum
Aconitum
Chloroformum

Æther
Atropia
Belladonna
Cannabis Indica
Chloroformum
Codeia
Conium
Hyoscyamus
Lactuca
Lupulus
Morphia
Opium
Papaven
Stramonium

See Catalogue.

FORMULÆ.

(88.)

Hyoscyamus, Camphor, & Hop.

℞ Ext. Hyoscyami; Camphor; Lupulinæ, an gr. xx., in pil. xli. divid.

An excellent sedative for hysterical and hypochondriacal patients suffering from sleeplessness. Dose, two every night at bed-time.

(89.)

Camphor & Belladonna.

℞ Camphor, gr. v.; Ext. Belladonna, gr. ½.; Ext. Hyoscy., gr. iiij.; S. V. R. q.s., ft. pil. ii.

In spermatorrhœa, convulsions, as well as in certain spasmodic affections of the air passages. To be taken every night at bed-time.

(90.)

Ipecac., Opium, & Conium.

℞ Ipecac. c. Opio, gr. xxiv.; Ext. Conii, gr. xxxvi., divid in pil. xli.

To relieve pain arising from malignant disease. Dose, one every three or four hours.

(91.)

Opiate Granules for Infants.

℞ Pulv. Ipecac. c. Opio, gr. i.; Sacch. Lactis, gr. 10; Glycerine, q.s., ft. granule iv..

May be given safely to infants from 2 to 6 weeks old. Dose, one pill to be taken every night, dissolved in a little warm milk.

(92.)

ANOTHER FORM.

℞ Pulv. Ipecac., Co., gr. i.; Hyd. c. Creta, gr. ii., M. ft. pil. i.

Alterative and sedative. A useful combination in the treatment of inflammation of the mucous surfaces in children.

(93.)

Cimicifuga Racemosa.

(BLACK SNAKE ROOT.)

℞ Cimicifugin, gr. i.; Conf. Rosæ. Can., q.s. ft. granule.

Much employed by American Physicians in chronic rheumatism, lumbago, chorea, and obscure nervous pains. Dose, one to three every four hours until nausea ensues or the pulse is lowered.

(94.)

Codeia & Assafœtida.

℞ Codeia, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Pil. Assafœtida Co., gr. iv., M. ft. pil.

Useful in spasmodic coughs, dyspepsia, etc. Dose, one twice or thrice a day.

(95.)

Opium & Belladonna.

℞ Pulv. Opii., gr. i.; Ext. Belladonna, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, ft. pil.

In cases where it is necessary to relieve pain without inducing constipation. Dose, one every four or six hours.

(96.)

Morphia, Squills, & Ipecacuan.

(COUGH GRANULES.)

℞ Morphia Hydrochlor., gr. iv.; Pulv. Ipecacuan, gr. xii.; Bals. Tolu., gr. xxxvi.; Pulv. Scillæ, gr. xii.; Sacch. Alb., q.s., ft. M., divide into 144 gran.

These granules are intended as substitutes for Trochisci Morphia et Ipecacuanha, Ph. Brit., 67. The addition of the Squills it is thought will add efficiency to their expectorant properties, and render them available for a larger number of cases. Each granule contains gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ Morphia, and gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ each of Squills and Ipecacuan. One, therefore would be a dose for a child 2 years old, two for 5 to 7 years, three for 9 years, while the adult dose would be from two to six, according to the requirements of the case, and the frequency of the repetitions. They will be found exceedingly useful in the treatment of almost every kind of cough. See also Pil. Scillæ c. Morphia.

(97.)

Opium & Camphor.

(PAREGORIC GRANULES.)

℞ Opium Pulv., gr. xviii.; Acid. Benzoic., gr. xviii.; Camphor. gr. xv.; Ol. Anise, m. xij.; Pulv. Althæa, gr. lxxx.; Ext. Glycy., q.s. M. ft. Divide in 144 Gran.

Each granule contains gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ of P. Opio, and is equal to M. xv. of Tin. Camph. c. Opio.

DEPRESSANTS.*Preparations of*

Antimonium
Aconite
Digitalis

Colchicum
Lobelia
Squills
Tabacum

In this class it is unnecessary to give formulæ as preparations of the above are usually administered uncombined. When a powerful depressant action is required, venesection is still, and with advantage, resorted to.

The most effective depressant Drug is unquestionably *Tartar Emetic*, and this is best administered pure and simple. Aconite possesses also powerful Sedative virtues; indeed all Depressants are Sedatives if given in small doses. This is sometimes lost sight of in prescribing this class of Medicines in acute sthenic inflammations, and hence disappointment; in place of depressing the fulness and force of the heart's action, a sedative effect only is produced.

DIAPHORETICS AND DIURETICS.

Preparations of

Ammonia
Antimonium
Arnica
* Guaiacum
Hemidismus
Ipecacuan
Lobelia
Opium
Terebinthina

Colchicum
Digitalis
Lithia
Potassa
Scilla
* Scoparius
Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici

The most commonly employed Diaphoretic is probably *Liq. Ammonia Acetatis* in combination with small doses, (from gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$) of Tartar Emetic, or Ipecacuan Wine or Powder. I am in the habit of prescribing from 10 to 30 drops of the *Liq. Ammon Acet.* P.L. 66 in a wineglassful of water every few hours, to be taken with a granule of Antimony Ipecacuan, in James's Powder, with occasional doses of Dover's Powder.

Diaphoretic action is greatly aided by warm clothing, large draughts of diluent drinks, such as weak Tea, Gruel, Barley Water, and the like. The temperature of the room, which should not be less than 65° F., should always be inquired into.

(98.)

Nitre,

Dover's Powder, & Antimony.

R. Antim. P. Tart. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Pot. Ipecac. c. Opio, gr. iiss.; Pot. Nitras. Ex. gr. ij. ft. E. pil.

This is a most useful formula in febrile states, and in acute inflammation of the mucous membranes. The Pulv. Ipecac. c. Opio in this preparation is made with Pot. Nitras in place of Pot. Sulph. Dose, from 1 to 4 pills.

(99.)

R. Antim. Pot. Tart., gr. iiss.; P. Ipecac, gr. vi.; Potass. Nitratis, gr. 50, in M. ft. pil. xii.

A useful diaphoretic in bronchitis in children, see F. 102.

(100.)

R. Antim. Pot. Tart., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; P. Ipecac. c. Opio, gr. 8; Mucillago Acacia, q. s., ft. pil. ii.

Useful diaphoretic for adults.

Dose, 1 every 4 hours.

NOTE.—The P. Ipecac c. Opio. in these preparations is made with Pot. Nitras in place of Pot. Sulphas.

(101)

R. Pulv. Digitalis, gr. ij.; Pulv. Scilla, gr. xij.; M. ft. pil. xij.

Alterative and Diuretic, useful in some forms of Dropsy.

(102)

Ipecacuan. & Nitre, & Poppies.

R. Pulv. Ipecac. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Pot. Nitras. Ex. gr. iij.; Ext. Papav. Alb. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ M. ft. Pil.

In severe Catarrh, Bronchitis and Pneumonia, also in febrile conditions. Dose, for an infant, 1, for a child, two to five years old 2; repeated every four or six hours.

In large doses, Pot. Nitras acts as a depressant.

(103)

Chlorate of Potash & Ipecacuan.

R. Pot. Chloras, gr. iv.; P. Ipecac. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ M. ft. Pil.

*Chlorate of Potash in its Therapeutical action resembles that of Nitre; it is refrigerant and diuretic, and it is to be preferred in low Fevers, Scarlatina, and Typhoid. It is almost a specific in Can-
crum Oris.*

(104)

Digitalis & Calomel.

R. Pulv. Digitalis; Calomel an gr. v.; Ext. Conii, gr. lx., in pil. xv. divid.

As a sedative and diuretic in dropsy from cardiac disease. Dose, one to be taken three times a day.

These formulæ are all well suited for the miniature dispensary. They are applicable in a very large number of cases, and by a proper regulation of the dose, effect may be obtained whether Depressants, Diaphoretic or Expectorants, according to the intention of the prescriber.

They are prepared with coatings that are quickly soluble, and are therefore readily administered, broken up and suspended in warm gruel, sweetened with honey or sugar to infants and young children.

It is needless to remark that (Nos. 98 and 100) are useful *ready* remedies for adults. The infusion of *Serpentaria* and *Senega*, are very excellent stimulating diaphoretics. When at a distance from a Chemist, I direct my patients to prepare them.

EXPECTORANTS AND EMETICS.

Preparations of

Ammonia
Ammoniacum
Assafœtida
Ipecacantha
Lobelia
Scilla

Antim. Pot. Tart.
Anthemis
Cupri Sulph.
Sinapis
Zinci Sulphas

For *ready* Medicines, see for preparations of the above drugs, on pages 42 to 53; for combinations, see formulæ Nos. 98 to 103, also 31.

Half an ounce of Mustard mixed in a teacupful of water forms a ready and excellent *Stimulating* Emetic.

REFRIGERANT AND SALINE DRINKS.

In the treatment of many acute diseases, and especially in fevers of the eruptive class, it is desirable to exhibit Salines and Refrigerant Medicines, in a fluid form. The Mineral Acids, and Salts of Potash, Magnesia and Soda are all useful and are constantly prescribed. When from any cause it is inconvenient to prescribe them in the orthodox form of a mixture, I order them in the household form of a drink, which I find patients, especially little ones, take more readily than "regular physic," and I find no difficulty in getting them quickly and well prepared; each dose can of course be supplemented when needed by one or other of the ready remedies, Granules or Pills.

The best and most effective refrigerant is cold water.

The following may be found convenient—

(105)

Chlorate of Potash.

R Potassæ Chloratis, 3ij.; Pulv. Sacchari Albi, 3ij., M. ft. pulv..

Direct it to be dissolved in two pints of Barley Water or Lemonade, and taken in the course of 24 hours, half a tumblerful for a dose. Very useful in Scarlet and Typhoid Fevers.

Small packets of these powders are conveniently carried in the Miniature Dispensary.

(106)

Bicarbonate of Potash.

R Potassæ Bicarb 3ij.; P. Sacchari Albi, 3ij.; Ol. Limonis, m. iij. M.

In acute Rheumatism. Direct it to be dissolved in one or two pints of water according to the condition of the patient, and taken as a drink during the day.

Chlorate and Bicarbonate of Potash may be advantageously combined in some cases exhibiting the Uric Acid Diathesis.

(107)

Hydrochloric Acid Drink.

℞ Acidi Hydrochloric, dil. fl. ʒij—ʒiiij;
Mellis Depurati, ʒj.; Decocti Hordei,
Oij. Mix for the daily drink. In
Typhus—Dr. Tanner.

*The diluted Nitro Hydrochloric and
Phosphoric Acids may in some cases re-
place the Hydrochloric Acid.*

(108)

Dr. Steven's Saline Mixture.

℞ Sodii Chlor. gr. 20; Potassæ Chlor.
gr. vii.; Soda Carb. gr. 30; Aquæ, fl.
oz. iss.

*In Malignant Cholera. To be taken
every half-hour, largely diluted.*

(109)

Liq. Magnesiae Sulphatis.

Saturated Solution of Sulphate of
Magnesia, 7 parts (equal to 4 of Crystals)
Dilute Sulphuric Acid, 1 part. Dr.
Henry, Dublin.

*In this form Sulphate of Magnesia
might conveniently be admitted in the
larger dispensaries. In drachm doses it
is an exceedingly useful medicine, and
in those cases in which its employment is
strongly indicated, it is difficult to suggest
a substitute for it.*

MISCELLANEOUS FORMULÆ.

(111.)

Aconite c. Ipecacuanha. C.H.

℞ Ext. Aconiti Rad. Alcohol, gr. ʒ½;
Pulv. Ipecacuanha, gr. vi.; Ext. Glycy.
Mollis, gr. xxxvi., M. ft. pil. xii.

*Sedative, expectorant, sudorific, a use-
ful sedative where there is excessive action
of the heart.*

(112.)

Calomel and P. Antimonialis.

℞ Pulv. Antimonialis, B. P., gr. ij.;
Calomelanos, gr. j., M. ft. Pil. (vel.
globule.)

*Sudorific and resolvent. In inflam-
matory affections of the lungs, &c. Dose
one or two.*

(113.)

Iron & Chirata.

℞ Ext. Chiratae, gr. ij.; Ferri.
Sulph. Ex., gr. i. M. ft. pil.

A very useful tonic.

(114)

Colchicum & Dover's Powders.

℞ Ext. Colchicum Acet, gr. xxiv.;
P. Doveri, gr. xxxvi., M. ft. pil. xii.

*Antarthritic and Sudorific. Middx. H.
Dose, one to two, after first day one only.*

(115.)

Colchicum & Belladonna.

℞ Ext. Colchici Acet., gr. xii.; Ext.
Belladonna, gr. vi.; Ext. Anthemidis,
gr. xxiv., M. ft. pil., xij.

*Antarthritic and Anodyne. Dose, one
twice or thrice daily. St. Thomas' H.*

(116.)

Colchicum & Colocynth.

℞ Ext. Colchici Acet., gr. xij.; Pil.
Colo. Comp., gr. xxiv., M. ft. pil. xij.

*A good purgative in gout. Dose, one
to twice or thrice daily, according to their
action on the bowels.*

(117.)

Squills & Morphia.

℞ Pil. Scillæ Co., gr. xxx.; Morphia
Hydrochlor, gr. i., M. ft. pil. xij.

*Expectorant anodyne. Dose, one to
two twice or thrice daily.*

(118.)

Aloes & Nux Vomica.

℞ Ext. Aloes Pulv., gr. xxvi.; Ext.
Nucis Vom., gr. iv., M. ft. pil. xij.

*A useful pill in some forms of consti-
ness.*

(119.)

Podophyllin & Compd. Rhubarb.

℞ Podophyllin, gr. iij.; Pil. Rhei Co., gr. xxxvi.; Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. xij. M. ft. pil. xij.

I have long employed this pill most successfully in constipation depending on a diminished excretion bile. One pill should be taken every morning (or every other morning) with breakfast. The first dose may purge briskly, but when repeated usually acts mildly but efficiently. Dose, one or two.

(120.)

Quassia Zinc & Galb.

℞ Ext. Quassia, gr. xviii.; Zinci Sulph. Sulph., gr. xii.; Pil. Galb. Comp., gr. xxiv., M. ft. pil. xij.

A very useful tonic in chorea, epilepsy, hysteria, and other nervous affections.

(121.)

Pil. Asiaticæ.

℞ Arsenious Acid, gr. lx.; Black Pepper 3ix.; Liquorice Powder; Mucilage, aa q. s. Mix and divide in 800 pills.

"An excellent combination, one highly praised in the East Indies as a remedy for elephantiasis, lepra, psoriasis, and syphilitic eruptions; each pill contains about gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ of arsenious acid."—NELIGAN. Dose, one or two daily.

(122.)

P. Astringens.

℞ P. Catechu., Co., 3ij.; Aromaticus., 3ij.; Creta Præp., 3ij.; Acacia, 3ij.; Saccheri Albi., 3i.; Ol. Cinnam., m. iv., M. ft. pulvis. Divide for eight doses.

(123.)

Camphor, Opium, & Ipecac.

The same formulæ as No. 97, with the addition of P. Ipecac. ver., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ in each granule.

READY REMEDIES FOR CHILDREN.

MEDICINES prepared in the pill form for infants and young children, are mere granules which the nurse or parent with a little tact can administer without the knowledge of the patient, if very young, and readily with the consent of those that are older without resorting to acts of deception and false assurances so commonly practised and so quickly detected. The powder is a very objectional form of administering medicine to children; indeed, it is difficult to imagine an invention more ingeniously contrived to nauseate, disgust, and excite the rebellious passion of a child; composed as it usually is, of the most nauseous drugs in the Materia Medica, in a fine pulverized state, and this upon jam or some other adhesive substance, spread over the whole organ of taste! I learn from practitioners who practice largely among children, that they are easily educated to take the Ready Remedies. Induced to "taste and try," their confidence is soon obtained, and they swallow the medicines whole very willingly.

Lemonade and Barley Water offer an excellent and palatable medium for the exhibition of the salts of Potash and Soda, and there is less difficulty in thus administering them than when given in the form of a mixture.

See F 105 and 106 &c.

Globules containing the following medicines will be found convenient.

Calomel
Calomel and James's Powder
Hyd. c. Cretæ
Hyd. c. Cretæ et P. Rhei.
Jalapæ Res.
Soda s. Carb.

Pulv. Ipecac.
" Jacobi Ver.
" Opio Comp.
Santonin c. Scammony
Pulv. Rhei.
Pulv. Scillæ

It is unnecessary to name all the portable medicines which are suitable to children, but there are a few preparations which will be found in the Classified Formulæ especially adapted to the common wants of our little patients; these are—

Alteratives, F. Nos. 27, 28, 50.
 Aperients, F. Nos. 66, 67.
 Diaphoretics and Expectorants, F. Nos. 99, 102, 103.
 Antispasmodics, F. No. 31.
 Tonics, F. Nos. 72, 86.
 Anthelmintics, F. Nos. 41, 42, 43, 44.
 Anodynes, F. Nos. 91, 92, 97.

Where these fail to supply the required remedy, many others will be found by reference to the Catalogue on pp. 42—53.

EXTERNAL AND TOPICAL REMEDIES.

This is a very important class of remedies, comprising a great variety of applications of undoubted value. Ointments and Plaisters have fallen very much into disuse of late years. They have been displaced by many more elegant and useful applications. Simple water dressing, or water medicated with the Permanganate of Potash (Condy's Fluid), Fluid Opium, the Chloride or Sulphate of Zinc, are all excellent dressings, and may conveniently be dispensed from the Miniature Dispensary.

The Colloids prepared according to the Formulæ of Dr. Richardson, are highly convenient and efficient remedies.

The inhalation of atomized fluids is daily growing into favour; it is employed with excellent results in affections of the Larynx, Trachea and Lungs. Beigel's Practical Treatise "On Inhalation, as a means of local treatment, &c.," will supply the reader with very complete information on the subject.

The following applications admit of a ready application.

CAUSTICS.

Acidi Nitricum
 Argenti Nitras
 Calcis Hydras
 Cupri Sulphas
 Hydrargyri Nitratis Acidus
 Potassæ cum Calce
 Zinci Chloridum
 Zinci Sulphas

EPISPASTICS AND COUNTER-IRRITANTS.

Liq. Epispasticus
 Lin. Ammoniac
 „ Saponis
 „ Capsici
 Sp. Terebinthinæ

ANODYNE APPLICATIONS.

Aconiti Lin.
 Aconiti Tinct.
 Belladonnæ Succus

Lin. Belladonnæ
 „ Belladonnæ et Chloriformi
 Chloroformum
 Opium, Liq. Extract

Chloroform & Belladonnæ.

One part of Chloroform and two of Succus Belladonnæ sprinkled on lint and applied covered with oiled silk, over the painful joints or the præcordial region in acute rheumatism, &c., gives great relief; on a larger scale on *spongio pilule* over the loins in lumbago. If a rubefacient effect is wanted, more Chloroform must be used. In some cases, with irritable skins, it may be diluted with Eau de Cologne.

Acetate of Ammonia & Opium.

R. Liq. Ammonia Acet. Conc. ʒiv.; Ext. Opii Liquidum ʒij.; Aquæ Ferventis ad ʒviii., M. ft. application.

This application I have found singularly useful as a fomentation applied constantly, quite warm, over inflamed joints. It is a most powerful discutient, and in orchitis it is very servicable.

Belladonna & Opium.

R. Ext. Belladonnæ; Ext. Opii aa gr. 90; Glycerine, fl. drs. iv.; Ext. Papaveris, oz. 1½; mix. To be painted over the seat of inflammation, in pleurisy, peritonitis, gastric disease, &c. A fomentation flannel or hot linseed poultice or wet compress is to be applied; being separated from the extracts by a sheet of tissue paper. DR. TANNER.

ATOMISED FLUIDS FOR INHALATION.

The following Drugs may be used in the form of spray, the dose mentioned is to be one ounce of water.

Alumen Exsiccatum.....	grs. 5 to 30	Liquor Calcis Saccha-	
Acidum Tannicum	grs. 3 to 12	ratus	min. xv to xc
Argenti Nitras	grs. 1 to 5	Oleum Terebinthinæ ..	min. j to v
Aqua Laurocerasi.....	min. v to xx	Potassæ Chloras	grs. 5 to 10
Borax	grs. 5 to 20	Potassii Bromidum	grs. 2 to 10
Extractum Belladonna...	gr. ¼ to 1	Potassii Iodidum	grs. 2 to 10
Extractum Conii	grs. 5 to 10	Sodii Chloridum	grs. 5 to 40
Extractum Canabis Ind.cæ	gr ¼ to 1	Tinctura Ferri Perchlo-	
Extractum Opii	gr. ¼ to 2	ridi	min. v to xxx
Hydrargyrum Corrosivum		Tinctura Iodi	min. j to xv
Sublimatum	gr. ⅛ to ¼	Zinci Sulphas	grs. 3 to 15

"Atomised Medicated Fluids may be advantageously used in affections of the lining membrane of the nose, mouth, and fauces, in Croup and Diphtheria, Syphilitic affections of palate and throat, Laryngitis, Œdema of the Glottis, Hooping Cough, Bronchitis, Phthisis, Hoarseness, and Loss of Voice. During the application, the parties should make deep and long inspirations and expirations. Except in acute cases one application daily will suffice."—*Tanner's Index of Diseases*, p. 341.

Dr. Richardson's Xylo-Styptic Æther is the best form of using Tannic Acid.

STYPTIC APPLICATIONS.

Sol. Ferri Perchloridi, a saturated solution in Glycerine.—Matico.—Tincture and Powdered Leaves.—Styptic Colloid, Dr. Richardson's.—Tinct Ferri Perchloridi.

SUPPOSITORIES AND PESSARIES.

The recently introduced Vaginal Pessaries and Urethral Suppositories are very useful and portable remedies, and may often be employed in the place of injections with advantage.

A LIST OF
SUPPLEMENTARY MEDICINES
 SUITABLE FOR THE
MINIATURE DISPENSARIES.

Some of the following are essentials and occupy, necessarily, a place in every Miniature Dispensary.

Acid. Nitro-Hydrochoricum Dilutum.

„ Hydrocyanicum Dilutum.

„ Sulphuricum Dilutum.

„ Sulphurousum.

Chloroform.

Æther Rect.

Liq. Ammonia B. P.

„ Ammonia Acet. Conc. P. L.

Sp. Ammonia Aromat.

Tinct. Aconiti.

Liq. Secalis Cornuti.

„ Opii Sedativus (Battley)

Essence Camphor.

Chlorodyne.

Tinct. Ferri Perchloridi.

Liq. Magnesia Sulphatis. F. 109.

„ Cinchon Flav.

Pot. Bicarbonas.

„ Chloras.

Sodæ S. Carbonas.

Collodion.

Styptic Colloid.

Iodized Colloid.

Xylo-Styptic Æther.

Blistering Collodion.

Ext. Opii Liquidum.

Pulv. Astringens. Dr. K. F. 122.

} Dr. Richardson's.

A LIST OF PORTABLE MEDICINES,

BEING

Drugs, Chemicals, and Pharmaceutical Preparations,

PREPARED IN DEFINITE QUANTITIES IN THE FORM OF GLOBULES, (CAPSULATED POWDERS), PILLS, PILULES AND GRANULES, PROTECTED AND RENDERED TASTELESS BY GELATINE AND OTHER NON-METALLIC COATINGS,
FOR THE READY METHOD OF ADMINISTERING MEDICINES.

Non-Official Compounds are printed in italics. Figures refer to the Number of the Formule.

NAME.	FORM AND STRENGTH.	ACTION.	DOSE.	OBSERVATIONS.
ACID Gallicum	gr. 5 Pill.	Astringent.....	1 to 3	F. 35. Cons. H.
" " <i>c. Cannabis Ind.</i>	Pill.	" Sedative	1 or 2	F. 36. Cons. H.
" " <i>c. Morphia</i>	" "	" "	1 or 2	
ACONITI extractum, B. P.....	gr. 1 Gran.	Anodyne and Sedative ..	1	
" " Alc.	Gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	" "	1 or 2	{ Cons. H. made with Ext. Liquorice.
" " <i>c. Ipecacuanha</i>	Pilule.	Sedative and Expecto- rant	1	F. 111. Cons. H.
ACTÆA racemosa (cimicifugin)	gr. 1 Gran.	Nerve Tonic	1 or 2	F. 93.
ÆTHER rect.	m. 5 Glob.	Stimulant Antispasm.	2 or 3	Useful in sea sickness.

*ALOES barb. ext.....	gr. 3 Pilule	Purgative	1 or 2	} F. 66 and 67, Dr. K's. Purgatives for infants and young children.
" soc. ext.....	gr. 3 "	"	1 or 2	
" " c. jalapine ...	gr. 1 Gran.	Aperient	1 for infants	
" " pure	1 gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Gran.	"	{ 1 or 2 for 2 to 5 years of age	
" pill dilute	gr. 4 Pill.	"	1 or 2	} M. Hall. * On the Therapeutic value of Aloes, see Article in <i>Med.</i> <i>Times & Gaz.</i> , June 4, '68. F. 68.
" barb. pilula, B. P.	gr. 4 Pill.	Purgative	1 or 2	
" et assafoetida pil.	gr. 4 Pill.	"	2 or 3	
" c. myrrhæ pil.	gr. 3 Pill.	Emmenagogue	1 or 2	
" " c. ferri S.	gr. 5 Pill.	"	1 to 3	} Useful in Whooping Cough In Hysterical Epilepsy F. 18 { Remedy for Neuralgia, Bronchitis, &c. In Acute Thoracic Affec- tions occurring in children, vide F. F. 112.
" et ferri pil. B. P.	gr. 4 Pill.	"	1 night & mrmg.	
ALOIN (Smyth's)	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ Gran.	Resolvent.....	1 to 3	
AMMONII bromidum	gr. 2 Pil. Pill.	" and Alterative	...	
" c. valerian	gr. 5 Pill.	Resolvent.....	1 or 2	} In Acute Thoracic Affec- tions occurring in children, vide F. F. 112.
AMMON. hydrochlor	gr. 5 Pill.	"	1 to 3	
ANTIMONIUM tartaratum	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{1}{4}$ Gran.	Diaphoretic Expectorant...	1	
" "	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ & 1 Gran.	Emetic	1 or 2	
ANTIMONIALIS pulvis (substitute for James's Powder)	gr. 2 Gran.	Sudorific	1 to 3	} In Acute Thoracic Affec- tions occurring in children, vide F. F. 112.
ARGENTI nitras	gr. 2 Pilule.	Alterative and Diaphoretic.	1 to 3	
" " c. calomel	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ Gran.	Astringent Tonic	1	
" " c. Opio	Pilule.	" and Sedative ..	1	
" " c. Hyoscyami ..	Pilule.	"	1	} F. 37. F. 25. In Menorrhagia. F. 46. A good dinner pill. F. 24.
ARGENTI oxidum	gr. 1 Gran.	Tonic	1	
" " c. rhei et specac.	Pill.	Tonic Digestive .....	...
ARSENIOSUM acidum	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ Pilule.	Alterative	1	

NAME.	FORM AND STRENGTH.	ACTION.	DOSE.	OBSERVATIONS.
ARSENICUM (Pil Asiaticæ) ...	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ Pill.	Alterative	1 or 2 daily	} Excellent combination F. 121.
ARSENIAS sodæ	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ Gran.	"	1	
" ferri, P.L. 1864 ...	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ Gran.	"	1	
" quiniæ	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ Gran.	"	1 gradually increased to 4	
ASSAFÆTIDA	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ Pill.	Antispasmodic	1 or 2	} Very useful in Neuralgia
" c. valerian	Pill.	" .....	...
" comp. pil. (pil. Galb. co. P.L.)	gr. 4 Pill.	"	1 or 2	F. 34.
" c. colocynth	Pill.	"	2 or 3	F. 59.
BELLADONNA extract	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ Gran.	Anodyne and Sedative	1	{ Harley on Belladonna, Gulstonian Lec.
"	gr. 1 Granule.	Cardiac Stimulant	1	
" c. quinine	Pill.	Tonic... ..	1 or 2	
" c. zinc	Pilule.	Antispasmodic	1 to 4	
" c. camphor .....	.....	" .....	1 or 2	In Whooping Cough. F. 31.
" et quinine .....	...	Tonic	1 or 2	F. 89.
BISMUTHI carb.	gr. 5 Pills.	"	1 to 3	F. 71.
" sub-nitras B. P. ...	gr. 5 Pilules.	"	1 to 3	
" valerianas	gr. 4 Pill.	"	1 or 2	
" c. Hyoscy et rhæa	Pill.	"	2	F. 49.
BRUCIA Sulphas	gr. 1 pill.	Tonic Stomachic	1 or 2	{ A pure Bitter Tonic with- out astringency.

<i>Calomel and jalapine</i>	Pill.	Purgative	1 or 2	F. 64. For Children
<i>Calomel & P. Jacobi, Ver.</i> ...	Glob.	Diaphoretic Alternative	1 or 2	
" <i>et opio.</i> (see Hyd. Sub-				
chlor)	Pill.	Resolvent .....	...	F. 1 to 6.
CALABAR bean (physostigma	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ Gran.	Sedative	1 or 2	{ Useful in Tetanus and Chorea.
CALUMBÆ Ext. aquea	gr. 3 Pill.	Tonic	1 or 2	F. 83.
" <i>c. zinci sulph.</i>	Pill.	"	1 or 2	
CAMBOGIA comp. pil.	gr. 5 Pill.	Purgative	1 or 2	Dr. K.'s Pil. Cathar. Co. F. 51
" <i>c. jalapæ et calomel.</i> ..	gr. 3 Pill.	"	1 or 2	Camphor is a Hypnotic.
CAMPORA	gr. 3 Pilule.	Sedative Antispasmodic ...	1 or 2	F. 88.
" <i>c. lupulina et hyoscy.</i> ..	gr. 5 Pill.	"	1 or 2	F. 89.
" <i>belladonna</i>	gr. 5 Pill.	"	1 or 2	
CANNABIS ind. ext.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ Gran.	Anodyne	1	{ A useful astringent in Diarrhœa for children.
"	gr. 1 Gran.	" Narcotic	1	In labour and sea-sickness.
CATECHU comp. pulvis	gr. 5 Pills.	Astringent	1 or 2	
CHLOROFORM	Glob.	Stimulant Anodyne	1 to 3	
CHIRATA extractum	gr. 3 Pill.	Tonic	1 to 3	
" <i>c. ferri</i>	Pill.	"	1 or 2	F. 113.
CODEIA	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ Gran.	Hypnotic	1	Useful in Phthisical Coughs
" <i>c. Assafoetida</i>	Pill.	" Antispasmodic ...	1	F. 94.
COLCHICI semina	gr. 3 Pilule.	Diuretic Depressant	1	{ The seeds are more uni- form in their action than the corn or extract.
<i>Colchicum et Dover's powder</i> ...	Pill.	Antarthritic Sudorific	1 or 2	F. 115. Middlesex Hosp.
" <i>& belladonna</i>	Pill.	Antarthritic Anodyne	1 to 3	F. 114. St. Thos. Hosp.
" extractum B. P.	gr. 2 Pilules.	Diuretic		
" aceticum	gr. 1 Gran.	"		

NAME.	FORM AND STRENGTH.	ACTION.	DOSE.	OBSERVATIONS.
<i>Colchicum calomet & aloes</i> ...	Pill.	Diuretic and Purgative ...	1 or 2	F. 22.
COLOCYNTHIDIS co. ext,	gr. 4 Pill.	Purgative	1 or 2	{ Made with pure virgin Scammony.
" comp. pil., P. B. 67	gr. 4 Pill.	"	1 or 2	
" " hyoscy. pil...	Pill.	"	2 to 3	
" " <i>c. calomet</i> ...	Pill.	Purgative Cholagogues ...	2	F. 62.
" <i>hyoscy. et podophyl.</i>	Pill.	" "	1 or 2	F. 60.
<i>Colocynth co. c. pil. hyd.</i>	Pill.	" "	2	F. 61.
" <i>c. rhei co.</i>	Pill.	" "	2	F. 65.
" <i>rhei et hyd</i>	Pill.	" "	2 to 3	F. 63.
" <i>c. Colchicum</i>	Pill.	" Diuretic	2	F. 116.
CONII extract	gr. 4 Pill.	Sedative	1 or 2	Only effective for children.
" comp. pil. B. P.	gr. 4 Pill.	Sedative Expectorant .....	...
COPAIBA bal.....	Capsule.	Diuretic	1 or 2	F. 15.
CREOSOTUM	min. 1 Pill.	Antiseptic, allays vomiting	...	
CROTONIS ol.....	min. $\frac{1}{4}$ Globb.	Drastic Purgative	1 or 2	F. 56.
" " <i>c. pil. colo. co.</i> ...	Pill.	" " .....	...	{ One grain of the ext. is equal to 8 grains of powder.
CUBEÆ extract.....	gr. 5 Pill.	Stimulant Diuretic.....	...	
CUPRI sulph.....	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ Gran.	Astringent Tonic	1 or 2	
" " <i>c. opio</i>	Pill.	Astringent Anodyne.....	1 or 2	F. 38.
DIGITALIS fol. pulv.	gr. 1 Pilule.	Depressant	1	Equal to m. 9 of the Tinct.

DIGITALIS <i>c. scilla</i>	Pilule.	Depressant and Diuretic....	1 or 2	F. 101
" <i>c. scilla et hyd</i>	Pill.	" and Alterative....	1	F. 9.
" <i>c. Calomel</i>	Pill.	" "	1	F. 104.
DIGITALINUM	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ Gran.	Powerful Depressant	1	
ELATERIUM	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ Gran.	Hydragogue Purgative.....	1 or 2	
" <i>hyoscy. et capsici</i> ..	Pill.	" "	1 or 2	{ Capsicum prevents griping F. 52.
ERGOTINE	gr. 1 Gran.	Emmenagogue	1 to 4	
FERRUM redactum	gr. 3 Pill.	Tonic	1 or 2	
FELLIS <i>bovis c. ammon. carb</i> ...	Pill.	" "	1	F. 57.
" <i>c. colo. comp</i>	Pill.	" "	1 or 2	F. 58.
FERRI ammon. citras	gr. 4 Pill.	"	1 to 3	
" carbonatis pil. B. P. ..	gr. 4 Pill.	Tonic, good form for childm.	Childn. 1 to 3	
" <i>c. quiniæ citras</i>	$2\frac{1}{4}$ Glob.	Tonic	1 or 2	5 grs. contains 1 gr. Quiniæ.
" " "	$2\frac{1}{4}$ Pill.	"	1 or 2	
" " "	$2\frac{1}{4}$ Glob.	"	1 or 2	5 gr. contains $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Strychn.
" " "	$2\frac{1}{4}$ Pill.	"	1 or 2	
" " "	"	"	1 or 2	{ 3 gr. contains 1 gr. Ferri Iodidi. a tonic for children
" iodidi pil.....	1 & 2 gr. Pilules	Alterative & Emmenagogue	1 or 2	
" "	gr. 3 Pill.	" Tonic	1	F. 82.
" " <i>c. Quiniæ</i>	Pill.	Emmenagogue	1	F. 69.
" " <i>assafoet.</i>	gr. 3 Pill.	"	1	
" hypophosphis	gr. 3 Pilule.	Nerve Tonic.....	{ one 3 times a day after food	
" <i>c. strychnia</i>	Pilule.	" "	1	F. 85.
" <i>hypophosphis c. quiniæ</i> ..	2 Pilule.	" "	...	
" <i>galb. c. colocynth</i>	Pill.	Emmenagogue	1 night & morn'g	F. 87.
" sulph. exsic.	gr. 1 Gran.	Tonic	1 or 2 twice daily	
" <i>c. quiniæ aa. gr. j.</i> ..	gr. 2 Pilule.	"	1 thrice daily	F. 81.

NAME.	FORM AND STRENGTH.	ACTION.	DOSE.	OBSERVATIONS.
FERRI sulph. <i>c. guassia</i>	Pilule.	"	1 thrice daily	F. 44
" " " Quinæ	.....	"	1 thrice daily	F. 86.
" valerianas.....	gr. 1 Gran.	"	1 or 2	
" " c. quinæ	Pilule.	"	1	
GALBANI co. pil.....	gr. 4 Pill.	Antispasmodic	2 or 3	
HYDRARGYI pil.....	gr. 1 & 2 Gran.	Alterative	1 or 2	
" " " " "	gr. 3 & 5 Pill.	" and Purgative	1 or 2	
" " " c. opio	gr. 3 Pilule.	Alterative Resolvent	1 night & mrmg.	F. 29.
" " c. colocynth	gr. 4 Pilule.	Alterative Purgative.....	2 or 3	F. 61.
" " " et rhei.	gr. 5 Pilule.	"	2 or 3	F. 63.
" " " c. hyosey.	Pill.	"	1 twice a day	F. 14.
" " c. colchici et aconiti	Pill.	Alterative and Diuretic	...	F. 23.
" " iodid. rub.	gr. 1 Granule.	Antisyphilitic	2 or 3	
" " " virid.	gr. 1 Gran.	"	1 night & mrmg.	
Hyd. iodid. rub. c. morphia	Pill.	"	1 twice a day	F. 16 and 80.
" " " c. arsenic.	Pill.	Alterative, &c.	1 3 times a day	F. 17.
Hydrarg. perchloridum (corrosive sublimatum).....	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ Gran.	Alterative Resolvent	1 4 times a day	F. 8.
Hyd. sub-chloride (calomel)....	gr. 1 2 & 3 Gran.	"	1 or 2	} F. 1 to 6.
" " c. opio, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	Gran.	"	"	
" " opio, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	Gran.	"	"	
" " opio, gr. 1	Gran.	"	"	

HYD. c. creta.....	gr. 3 Glob.	Alterative			
" "	gr. 3 Pill.	"			
" " <i>c. hyoscyami</i> ..	Pill.	"			
" <i>c. rhei et ipecac.</i>	Pill.	" Aperient	1 or 2		F. 7. F. 27.
<i>Hyd. pil. et ext. rhei</i>	Glob.	" .....	...		F. 28.
<i>Hyd. c. creta et p. Doveri</i>	Pilule.	Alterative, Sedative and Sudorific	1 or 2 every 4 or 6 hours		{ In some forms of Diarrhoea, occurring in infants. F. 39. For Adults.
" " aa. gr. iifs.	Pill.	"	" 1 or 2		F. 88.
HYOSCYAMI extract	gr. 3 Pill.	Sedative	2		
" <i>c. campb. &c.</i>	gr. 5 Pill.	Hypnotic	1 to 3		
IPECACUANHA, pulv.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ & 1 Gran.	Expectorant	1 to 2		
IPECACUANHA c. scillae pil. B.P.	gr. 4 Pill.	EXPECTORANT Anodyne	1 to 2		
" c. opio (P. Doveri) ..	gr. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pill.	" Anodyne	1 to 2		
" " " ..	gr. 5 Pill.	Sudorific	1 to 2		
<i>Ipecac. c. opio</i>	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Granule.	Anodyne	1 to 3		{ Opiates for Infants. { F. 91. Same strength as Trochisci B. P. F. 96. See also F. 97.
" "	gr. 1 Granule.	"	1 or 2		
<i>Ipecac. i. morphia</i>	Granules.	Expectorant Anodyne	1 to 6		
IRIDIN	gr. 1 Pilule.	Renal Alterative in large doses (1 to 5) Diuretic }	1 to 3		
<i>James's powder Kiddles</i>	gr. 2 Pilule.	Sudorific	1 to 2		
JALAPÆ extract (<i>dura</i>)	gr. 3 Pill.	Purgative	1 to 2		
JALAPINE	3 Pilule.	"	2 to 4		
" <i>c. Calomel.</i>	Glob.	"	2 to 3		
" "	Pill.	"	1 to 2		
<i>Jalapæ Cal. and Gamboge</i> ..	3 Pill.	" for Adults	1 to 2		
KINO comp. pulv.	gr. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Pill.	Astringent & Sedative	1 to 4		{ Useful Purgatives for Children, easily given and excite no nausea. F. 64. Pil. Cathart. Co. F. 51. Each Pilule contains $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of Opium.

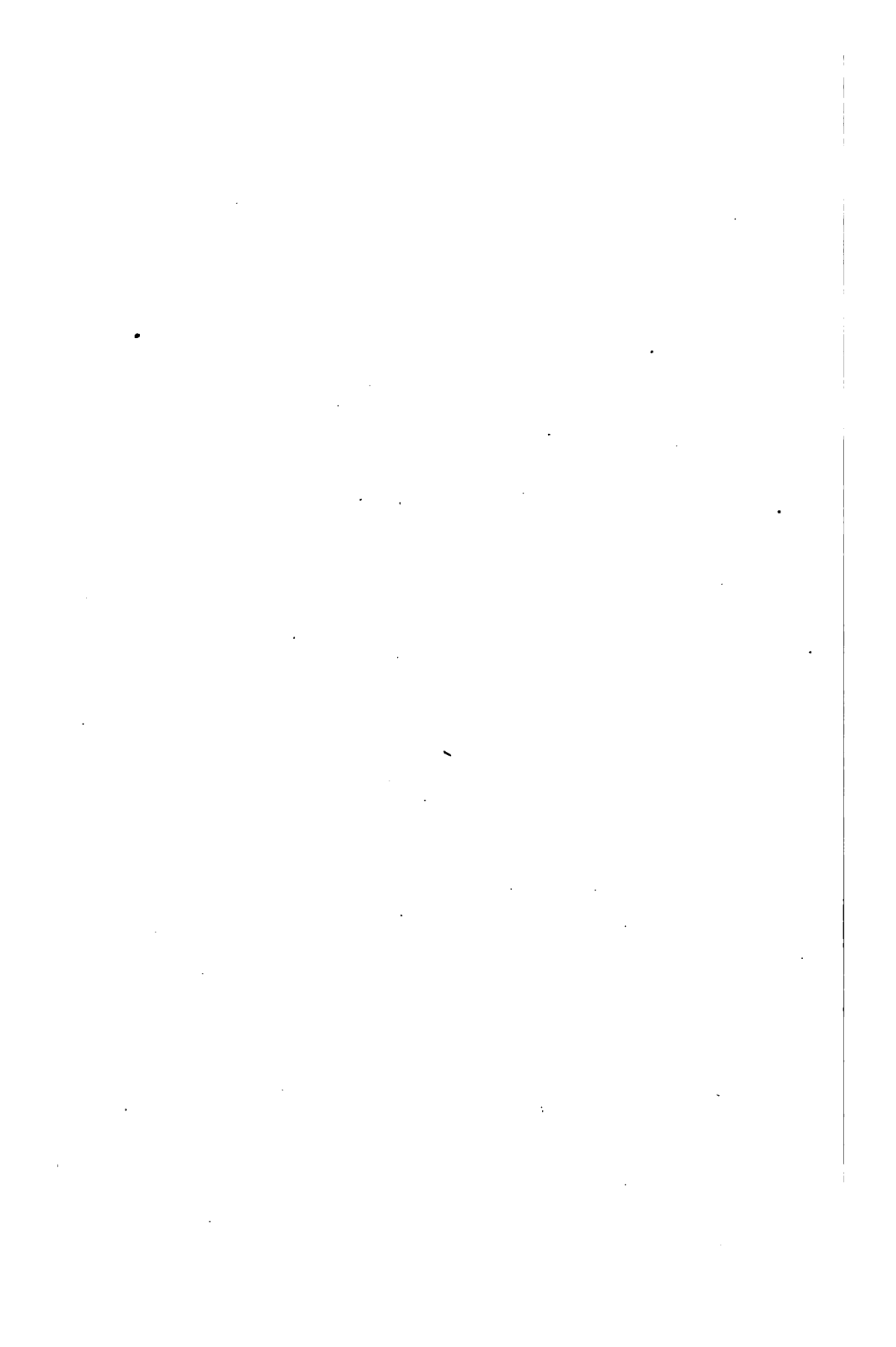
NAME	FORM AND STRENGTH.	ACTION.	Dose.	OBSERVATIONS.
LEPTANDRIN	gr. 1 Granule.	Hepatic Alterative		
LOBELIA Fol.	gr. 1 Granule.	Antispasmodic		
<i>Lupulina c. hyoscy. et camp.</i>	Pill.	Anodyne	1 or 2	F. 88.
LETHIA carb.	Glob.	Diuretic	1 or 2	Very useful in Gout.
MORPHIÆ acetæ	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ Gran.	Narcotic	1 to 4	
" hydrochlor	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ Gran.	Narcotic	1 to 4	
" <i>c. scilla Pill</i>	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ Pill.	Expectorant & Anodyne	1 thrice a day	F.
" <i>ipecac.</i>	Granules.	" "	1 to 6	Cough Granules. F. 96.
NUCIS vomicæ ext.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ Granules	Nerve Tonic		
" " <i>c. aloes</i>	Pill.	Tonic Aperient	2	{ Useful in habitual con-
OPIUM	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ Gran.	Sedative		stipation. F.
"	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ Gran.	Anodyne		
"	gr. 1 Gran.	"	1	
" <i>c. belladonna</i>	Pill.	"	1	{ To relieve pain without
Opium comp. pulv. (conf. opii)	gr. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ Pill.	Anodyne & Astringent	six contains 1	inducing constipation.
" "	Glob.	" "	gr. of opium.	{ In premonitory Diarrhœa,
" " <i>camphor.</i>	Gran.	Anodyne	1 to 3	{ Cholera, &c.
" " <i>c. Ipecac.</i>	Gran.	" " Expectorant	1 or 2	{ Substitute for Tinc. Camp.
				{ Co. Paregoric Gran. F. 97.
				{ As above, with gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ P.
				{ Ipecac. F. 123.

<i>Opium c. Cupri Sulph.</i>	Pill.	Astringent	I	F. 38.
" <i>Argent nit.</i>	Pill.	Astringent Narcotic.....	I	In obstinate Diarrhoea.
" <i>c. Plumbi Acet.</i>	2½ Pillule.	" .....	...	B. P.
" <i>c. capsici</i>	Pill.	Anodyne Antispasmodic....	...	In Diarrhoea. F. 40.
PEPSIN PORCI	gr. 1 Gran.	Digestive		{ One grain Pepsin Porci is
"	gr. 3 Gran.	"		{ equal to 5 grs. of Pepsine
" <i>c. aloes</i>	Pill.	"		{ prepared from the Calf
" <i>et ferri</i>	Pill.	" Tonic		{ See F. Nos. 45, 76.
PEPSINE thei c. capsici.....	Pill.	" Stomachic.....		F. 48.
PHOSPHORUS	½ Pill.	Stimulant	I to 2	F. 84.
PLUMBI acet	gr. 2½ Pill.	Astringent	I or 2	Soluble for Lotions.
" c. opio pil. B. P.	gr. 2½ Pill.	"	I to 2	{ Each Pill contains ½ gr.
				{ of Opium.
PODOPHYLLIN	gr. ¼ Pill.	Hepatic Alterative	I or 2	
"	gr. ¼ Pill.	Purgative Cholagogue	2 to 3	F. 60.
" <i>c. colo et hyocy</i>	Pill.	"	I twice a day	F. 10. A very useful combi-
" <i>c. ipecac.</i>	Pill.	" .....	..	F. 119.
" <i>c. rhei</i>	Pill.	" .....	...	[nation.
POTASSII Iodidum	gr. 3 Pill.	Alterative	I or 2	F. 13.
" <i>Iodidi ferri cit et quinine</i>	Pill.	Alterative Tonic	I or 2	F. 12.
" <i>et quinine</i>	Pill.	Antisyphilitic	I or 2	F. 30.
" <i>c. colchici</i>	Pill.	"	I or 2	{ In Rheumatism occurring
" <i>c. colchici et aconiti</i>	Pill.	Alterative	I or 2	{ in Syphilitic patients F. 11
" <i>bromid. c. valerian</i> ...	gr. 5 Pill.	Resolvent.....	I or 2	F. 26.
POTASSÆ nitras exsic.	gr. 5 Pill.	Diuretic	2 to 6	
" <i>c. ipec. et ext. papav.</i>	Pill.	Expectorant Febrifuge ...	I to 3	For Children. F. 102.
" <i>c. antim tart et F. Doveri</i>	gr. 5 Pill.	Sudorific	I to 4	F. 98.
" <i>c. Doveri</i>	gr. 5 Pill.	" Anodyne		F. 100.

NAME.	FORM AND STRENGTH.	ACTION.	DOSE.	OBSERVATIONS.
Pot. chloras.....	gr. 5 Pill.	Diuretic	1 to 4	F. 103.
" " <i>c. ipecac.</i>	Pill.	" Expecto- rant		
Pil. calomel co.	gr. 5 Pill.	Alterative		
" " <i>c. opo</i>	Pill.	Alterative Antisyphilitic ..	1 night & mning	F. 1.
QUASSIA ext.	gr. 2 Pilule.	Tonic		
" " <i>c. zinci, &c. galb.</i> ..	gr. 3 Pilule.	" .....	...	F. 120.
" " <i>ferri sulph.</i>	gr. 2 Pilule.	" .....	...	F. 44 and 86.
QUINIÆ sulph.	gr. 1 Gran.	"		
" " pil. B. P.	gr. 2½ Pill.	"		
" " <i>et ferri sulph.</i> ..	2 Pilule.	"	1 or 2	F. 81,
" " <i>sulph. et belladonna</i> ..	Pill.	Tonic Anodyne	1	F. 21.
" " " & <i>camph.</i> ..	Pill.	" "	1	F. 71.
" " <i>c. ipecac.</i>	Pill.	" Expecto- rant		F. 20.
" " <i>c. rhei co.</i>	Pill.	" "		F. 47 and 74.
" " <i>valerian</i>	gr. 1 Gran.	Nerve Tonic.....	1 or 2	Very useful in Neuralgia.
" " " <i>c. quasie</i> ..	Pill.	" "	1 or 2	F. 32.
" " <i>et nucis vom.</i>	Pill.	Tonic	1	F. 75.
" " <i>c. ferri et hyoscy.</i> ..	Pill.	" "	1 or 2	F. 70.
" Hypophosphis.	gr. 1 Gran.	"	1	
RHEI extract.....	gr. 3 Pilule.	Tonic Aperient	1 or 2	1 gr. ext. equals 3 gr. powd.
" comp. pil.	gr. 3 Pill.	Mild "		
" " "	gr. 5 Pill.	" "	2	
" " <i>et hyd c. creta</i>	gr. 3 Glob.	Alterative	1 or 2	F. 27. For children.

<i>Rhei P. et pil. hyd.</i>	Pill.	Alterative.....	1 or 2	F. 28.	For children.
SANTONIN	gr. 2 Pilule.	Anthelmintic	1		ditto.
" <i>c. scammonie</i>	Glob.	"	1 or 2	F. 43.	ditto.
SCAMMON res.	gr. 3 Pill.	"	1 or 2		
" Co. pulvis.....	Pil.	Purgative			
<i>Scammon jalapæ & calomel</i> ...	Pilule.	" for Children.....	1 or 2	F. 41	ditto.
STRAMONII ext. semi. B. P. ...	.....	Antispasmodic.....	1		
" <i>belladonna</i> .....	.....	" Sedative ..	1 or 2	F. 33.	
SCILLÆ pulv.	gr. 1 Gran.	Expectorant			
" Co. pil.	gr. 4 Pill	"			
" c. conii	gr. 4 Pill	Sedative	1 or 2	F. 117.	
" <i>co. pil. morphicæ</i>	3 Pilule.	Expectorant Sedative	1 or 2	F. 50.	
SODÆ carb. ex.	gr. 5 Glob.	Antacid.....	1 to 3		
" " c. rheo	Pill.	" Stomachic		F. 77.	
<i>Strychnia c. ferri et zinci valen.</i>	Pill.	Diuretic	1 or 2		
SODA Hypophosphis	gr. 3 Pill.	"	1 or 2		
TAR	Capsule.	Antiseptic.....	1 or 2		
TURPENTINE.....	Capsule.	Diuretic	1 or 2		
<i>Zinci sulph. and aconiti</i>	Pill.	Tonic	1	F. 79.	
sulph.	gr. 2 Glob.	Astringent .....	...	Soluble for lotions.	
" <i>c. belladonna</i>	Granule.	Antispasmodic .....	...	F. 31.	
" valerian	gr. 1. Gran.	"			
"	gr. 2 Pil.	" Nerve Tonic ..	1 thrice daily	F. 78.	
" et quiniæ	Pilule.	" ..	1 thrice daily		

The above preparations are prepared at "The Laboratory," 14, Newman Street, where may be had a descriptive Catalogue of Miniature Dispensaries and all appliances for Dr. Kirby's method of administering remedies.



CHAPTER VI.

THE READY METHOD AT THE BEDSIDE.

GENERAL REMARKS—A MODEL MINIATURE DISPENSARY—VARIETIES OF FORM AND SIZE ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF COUNTRY, TOWN, AND COLONIAL PRACTICE.

HAVING considered the various forms in which Medicines are prepared for the Ready Method, and the manner in which they can be administered, I proceed to describe the contrivance which I have named, a Miniature Dispensary. This is simply a box (varying in form and construction according to the use to which it is applied), containing a number of tube bottles, fitted in grooves to secure safe carriage, capable of containing from twelve to thirty-six doses of the Portable Medicine in each, with a certain number of small stoppered bottles for necessary Fluids and External Applications. These Dispensaries should be selected with special reference to the work required to be done by them. If a few medicines only are required to "stop a gap," or to supply an emergency, then one that can be carried in the pocket is sufficient; but if it is wanted to supply all the wants of a general practice, it must be complete to be efficient, and in order to be really efficient, should be supplied with all real necessities.

It is a trite saying that what is worth doing is worth doing thoroughly; and again, that nothing is done well by halves. If all the advantages which the ready method offers are to be secured, it must be fairly and fully applied. The resources of the old surgery and the help of an assistant in dispensing cannot be superseded without first carefully and thoroughly organizing the new system which is to supplant them. I have already said that a selection of suitable medicines is the first step in the method. The selection should not be too numerous, but it should be sufficiently comprehensive to include all the most important agents in a simple and uncombined form, Antimony, Opium, Quinine, Calomel, Sulphate of

Iron, Grey Powder, Morphia, and the like. The advantage which these simples offer is that they admit of many combinations which are practically useful. Thus one pilule of Calomel and one or two of Colocynth is a ready purgative for an adult ; Calomel and Jalapine for a child. In the same manner a pilule of Aloes with a granule of Nux Vomica may be ordered twice a day, the difference in the size being quite sufficient to prevent error. In this manner the requirements of many cases can be supplied. To these must be added a number of preparations combining two or more drugs—Calomel with Opium, Iron with Quinine and Aloes, etc., Santonin with Scammony, and many others. These form another important class of Portable Medicines, which may be made exactly to suit the practice or individual practitioner, and they are therefore especially useful and necessarily form part of the medicines to stock a miniature dispensary. The dispensary itself should be very light and portable, and combine the *dulce cum utili*, so that it can be carried by the practitioner to the bed side of his patient without loss of dignity—it should not be too large nor too small. It is not necessary in ordinary country practice that it should carry much of each kind, but it is necessary that it should be supplied with a sufficient variety to meet, if not all, most of the wants of his patients as he goes along. Of course the Portable Medicines may be sent after the return home of the practitioner. What has hitherto been the rule will now be the exception.

On the next page will be found a Model Miniature Dispensary. The selection of medicines may be too numerous, or it may be too limited for the requirements of some, but it has the advantage of being complete, and is therefore capable of supplying a very large variety of remedies, and I think, with a Dispensary so supplied, the practitioner would seldom meet with a case which could not be successfully dealt with ; it should accompany him in all his visits. The medicines should be renewed every day, and those required for particular cases, provided in the spare tubes specially reserved for the purpose.

The Classified Formulæ will be found to furnish a number of efficient remedies adapted to the treatment of chronic diseases ; Alteratives, Tonics, Sedatives, etc. A selection of these should be kept in reserve at home, and be placed in the Dispensary as they are known to be required for special cases.

A MODEL MINIATURE DISPENSARY.

The form, pattern, size, and material of the dispensary may vary according to the use to which it is to be applied. Several patterns will be found on the following pages, some adapted to carry in the hand, others suitable for carriage and saddle practices.

THE CONTENTS

May thus be conveniently arranged.

PORTABLE MEDICINES.

Simples and Official Compounds.

- 1) Antim. Tart. gr. ʒ and gr. j.
- 2) Bismuth Nitras, gr. v.
- 4 Calomel, gr. i. and gr. iij.
- 5 Cupri Sulph., gr. ʒ.
- 6 Dover's Powder gr. iiss. and gr. v.
- 7) Aloes Ext. gr. j. and iij.
- 8) Belladonna, gr. ʒ.
- 10 Morphine Hydrochlor., gr. ʒ.
- 12 Ol. Crotoni, m. ʒ.
- 13 Digitaline, gr. 1-50th.
- 14 P. Ipecac., Ver. gr. i.
- 15 Opium, gr. i.
- 16 Plumbi Disoet, gr. iiss.
- 17 Zinc Sulph.
- 18 " Valer., gr. i.
- 19 Ferri Cit. c. Quinine, gr. iiss.
- 20 Ext. Nucis Vom., gr. ʒ.
- 21 Podophyllin, gr. ʒ.
- 22 Pil. Hydrarg., gr. iij.
- 23 Hyd. c. Crota, gr. iij.
- 24 Ext. Rhei., gr. iij.
- 25 Ferri Sulph., gr. ij.
- 26 Quinine Sulph., gr. iiss.
- 27 " Valer., gr. i.
- 28 Acid Gallic., gr. iv.
- 29 Santonin, gr. ij.
- 30 Quinine Arsenitis, gr. 1-8th.
- 31 Ferri Carb. Sacch., gr. iv.
- 32 Jalapæ Res., gr. iij.
- 33 Ext. Hyoscyami, gr. iij.
- 34 " Aconiti Alc. gr. 1-6th.
- 35 " Colchici, B. P., gr. ij.
- 36 " Cannabis Ind., gr. i.
- 37 Pot. Iodid., gr. iij.
- 38 Ext. Stramonii, gr. ʒ.
- 39 Pot. Bromid., gr. v.
- 40 Pil. Colo. Comp., gr. iv.

Non-Official Compounds.

- 41 Calomel and Opium, F. No. 3.
- 42 Calomel and James's Powder, F. 112.
- 43 Calomel and Jalap, F. 64.
- 44 Camphor and Lupulin, F. 88.

- 45 Digitalis and Scilla, F. 101.
- 46 Pil. Cathart. Co. F. 51.
- 47 Cupri Sulph. and Opium, F. 38.
- 48 Nitre, Antimony, and P. Doveri, F. 98.
- 49 Quinine Sulph. et Ferri S. F. 81.
- 50 Camphor and Opio, F. 97.

MEDICINES FOR CHILDREN.

- 51 Alteratives, F. 27.
- 52 Expectants and Diaphoretics, F. 99.
- 53 Anthelmintics and Aperients, F. 41, 43.
- 54 Astringents, F.
- 55 Tonics, F. 44.
- 56 Conf. Opio. gr. iij.
- 57 P. Kino. Co., gr. v.
- 58 Pil. Ferri Iodid., gr. i.
- 59 Empty for Portable Medicines.

SUPPLEMENTARY MEDICINES.

Fluids, &c.

- 1 Liq. Ammon. Acet.
- 2 " Magnesia Sulphatis.
- 3 Sp. Ammon. Ar., or Liq. Ammonia., B.P.
- 4 Acid Nitro-Hydrochlor., or Tinct. Ferri Perchlor.
- 5 Tinct. Aconiti.
- 6 Liq. Secalæ. Cor.
- 7 Liq. Opii. Sed.
- 8 Acid Hydrocy. Dil.
- 9 Styptic Colloid.
- 10 Blistering Collodion.
- 11 Ess. Camphor.
- 12 Chlorodyne.
- 13 Liq. Cinchon. Flav.
- 14 Sp. Ether. Rect.
- 15 Acid. Sulph. Dil.
- 16 Tinct. Ferri Perchlor.
- 17 Carbolic Colloid.
- 18 Tinct. Iodine.
- 19 Iodized Colloid.
- 20 Tinct. Arnica.
- 21 Xylo-Styptic Ether (Sol. Tannic Acid.)
- 22 } Empty for Pills or Fluids for Inhalation.
- 23 }
- 24 }
- 25 Chloroform.
- 26 P. Astringent Co., F. 122.
- 27 Pot. Bicarb.
- 28 Opiates, F. 91

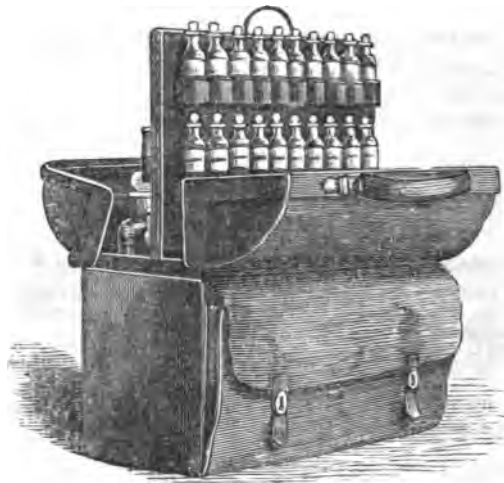
* Many of these may be displaced by Portables Medicines selected from the Formulæ.

INSTRUMENTS.—Hypodermic Syringe, Richardson's Spray Tube for Local Anæsthesia, Glass Spray Tube for Solution of Nitrate of Silver, Sulphurous Acid, etc., and an Injection Apparatus for Enemata and for general purposes.

The whole of the above Medicines and Instruments are capable of being arranged in either of the Dispensaries shown on the following page.

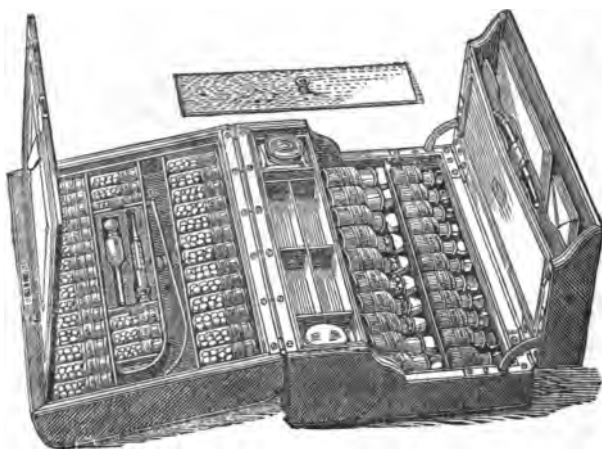
EXAMPLES OF MINIATURE DISPENSARIES.

BAG PATTERN, with Central Partition partly drawn out.



For Colonial, Country, and Club Practices ; the bottles are larger than those in the next pattern, and it carries a much larger stock of each medicine, suitable for Carriage Practice. Contains 88 Remedies, and the instruments named in the Model Dispensary.

DESPATCH BOX PATTERN, Three Views.



Open.

Carries from 54 to 100 Remedies, and all the Instruments named in the Model Dispensary. It forms a Writing Desk, and is an admirable Traveller's *Vade Mecum*.



Another View of Dispensary, partly closed as a Writing Desk.



Closed View of Nos. 1* and 2.

Size—No. 1, 13 in. by 8½ by 6.†
No. 2, 12½ by 7½ by 4½.

This pattern combines many advantages, and is suitable for Carriage Practice.

* Larger size of same pattern.

† It is only this size that will contain all the articles named on page 57.

FOLDING PATTERN.

SIZE—9½ in. by 6½ by 2½. Carries 60 Remedies.



This is a most useful pattern, especially adapted for Saddle Practice in the Country, India, and the Colonies. It carries a large selection of medicines, and may be carried in the hand, or with shoulder-strap in the saddle with great facility. The arrangement has been improved since this drawing was made.



Folding Dispensary in Outer Case with Shoulder-Strap.



Miniature Dispensary for the Pocket, carries 22 Remedies.

SIZE—6 in. by 3 by 2.

SMALL FOLDING PATTERN.
Open.

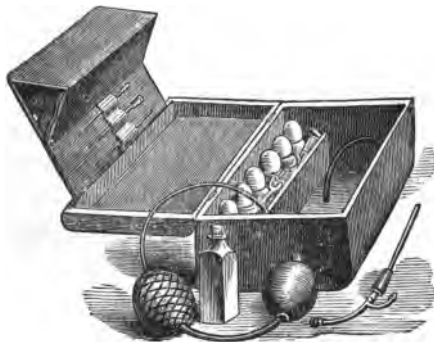


Closed.



Carries 27 Remedies and Clinical Instruments.
SIZE.—7 in. by 5, and 3 deep.

A SURGEON'S
MINIATURE DRESSING CASE.



Designed to carry a selection of External and Topical Applications.

CHAPTER VII.

THE READY METHOD IN THE CONSULTING ROOM.

Here the resources of the practitioner are much larger than they can be at the bedside, and consequently the ready method can be more efficiently practised. We have already seen in our model dispensary what is necessary to accompany the practitioner on his rounds. I would suggest the following arrangement for dispensing at home as a convenient and economical substitute for the surgery, by which misnomer that which is popularly known as the doctor's shop is technically called. The selection of medicines having been made (of course every practitioner will select those which he is most in the habit of prescribing, and which are most suitable to the particular requirements of his own practice), they should be obtained in stoppered, or, what is more economical, and answers for most medicines equally well, boxwood-capped wide-mouth bottles, capable of holding the required quantity. These bottles may be most conveniently arranged in 5 or 6 small Mahogany Cases, capable of holding 20 bottles each. Thus, five cases would contain one hundred remedies. This arrangement may be improved upon by the addition of a seventh and larger case, fitted with pigeon holes for bottles to contain fluids and external applications, and drawers for boxes and the few necessaries required for dispensing. These cases can be disposed on a table or some convenient shelf in the Consulting Room, and be fastened together by means of thumb screws so as to form a Dispensing Cabinet. The following diagram will explain my meaning :—

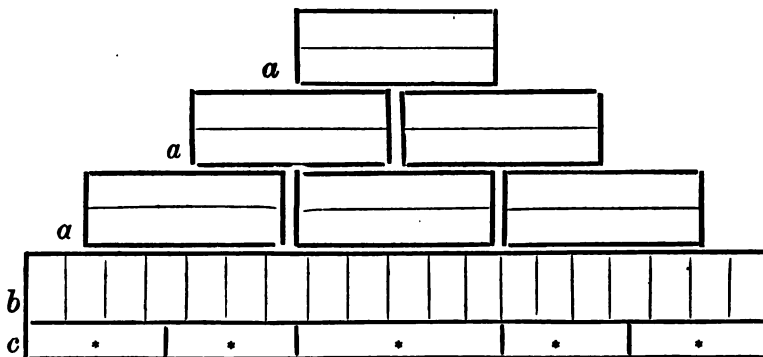
- a* Represents the Small Mahogany Cases in situ.
- b*. A long Cabinet with pigeon holes for bottles containing Fluids, etc.
- c*. Drawers for bottles, boxes, sundries, and all necessities for dispensing.

DIMENSIONS.—Six Mahogany Cases, each 13 in. long., 9 in. high, 3 in. deep.

One larger, 3 ft. 6 in. long, 6 in. deep, 9 in. high.

One of the advantages of this arrangement is, that by means of a few screws, it may be taken down and safely packed for travelling in a case 3 ft. 6 in. long, 1 ft. 3 in. wide, and 9 in. deep.

Various modifications of this model in size and contents can be made. The smaller cases are to be arranged in a pyramid figure on the larger one, thus—



An arrangement of this kind enables the practitioner to give the medicine he prescribes without leaving his room.* It brings together everything required for professional use in a neat and orderly manner. By a little contrivance in the arrangement of the medicines they may be set out in convenient classes. Thus, Alteratives, Purgatives, Anodynes, etc., may all have a proper place allotted to them, and if all the bottles are numbered as well as labelled, repetition of any of the Portable Medicines could be safely entrusted to some intelligent person at home. This hint may be found useful to those engaged in club practice, a card

* See also Portable Drug Cabinet, page 65.

bearing the name of the patient and the number of the medicine prescribed would ensure accuracy, thus—

JAMES SMITH,

Class, Diaphoretic, No. 44,

xii.

One three times a day.

Every repetition might be entered, and thus a record of the treatment and its *cost* would be accurately kept.

This remark reminds me of the necessity of alluding to the comparative merits of the Ready Method and the old style of dispensing on the point of economy. The prepared Medicines are necessarily more costly than those that are unprepared, but the difference in this respect is far more than compensated for by the saving of general dispensing expenses, an assistant's salary, errand boy's wages, bottles, sundries, and waste which always more or less attends the old system of dispensing; moreover the absolute consumption of medicine is much reduced, and the saving effected is very great.

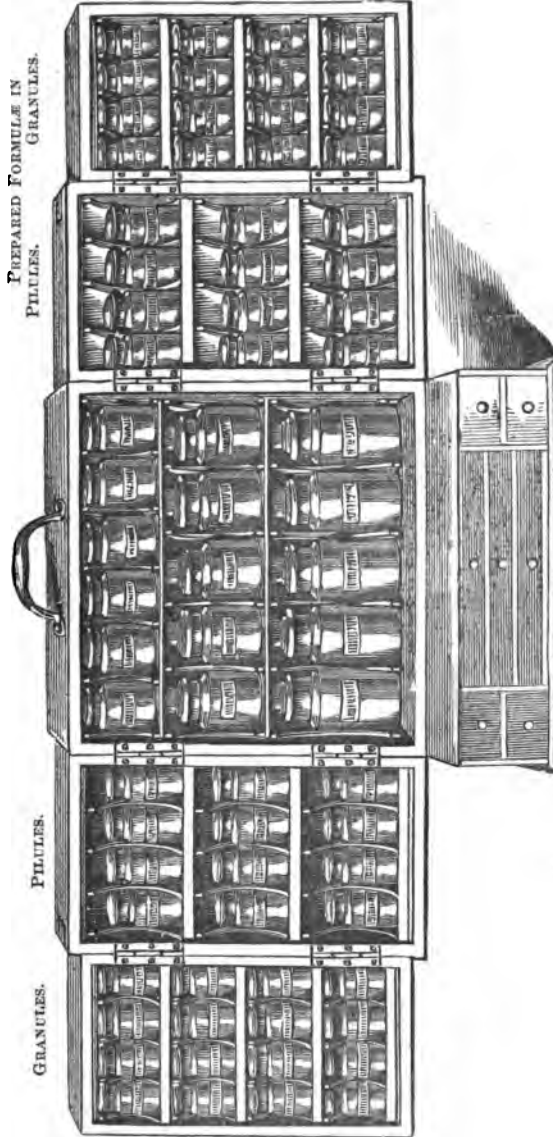
On an average the preparation of the Portable Medicines costs about one shilling per gross of twelve dozen, or one penny per dozen. When it is considered that twelve globules or pilules will supply a patient with all the medicine that is really required for three or four days, the cost of any case cannot amount to much. With these medicines, as with everything else, the larger the consumption, the less the cost of manufacture.

The globules are more costly to prepare than the other forms, but pills and granules may be had at a price to make them available for club practice.

PORTABLE DRUG CABINET.

For the Consulting Room, and for Emigrant Ships, Sanatoria, Asylums, etc.

GLOBULES AND PILLS OFFICIAL



SIZE IN INCHES. Closed, 16 by 18.

" " Open, 42 by 18.

See Descriptive Catalogue, page 17.

CONCLUSION.

I cannot bring this little *brochure* to a close without offering an apology for the fragmentary manner in which the subject has been treated. I feel very much as an artist might do who is submitting to public view a work in which the broad outlines only are distinctly traced. I am, of course, open to severe, it may be adverse, criticism. In defence I have only to say that the personal attention necessary to the working out of the details (which alone could give a practical value to the method) has involved much labour and thought which, together with my professional duties, have so occupied my time, that I have not been able to finish my work in so complete a manner as I had hoped to do.

The system is at present only in its infancy, and before it can arrive at maturity, it must have the benefit of experience, but this time only can bestow. In the meanwhile I invite the co-operation of my confrères, and shall always be happy to receive the suggestions of those who are practically applying it in various grades of practice, in order that the experience so gained, may not be lost ; and thus, "little by little," as the acorn grows into the sturdy oak, it will advance, it may be slowly, but surely, to maturity.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

A LIST OF SUBSTANCES
OFFICIAL
IN THE
NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒIA,*
NOT OFFICIAL
IN THE
PHARM. BRIT., 1867.

ABRUS PRECATORIUS, *Linn.* INDIAN LIQUORICE.

Official Part.—The Root.

Properties and Uses.—Similar to those of Liquorice, for which it forms an excellent substitute.

Preparation.—Extract of Abrus.

ARACHIS HYPOGÆA, *Linn.* GROUND NUT PLANT.

Official Part.—The Oil of the Seeds.

Properties and Uses.—This Oil affords a cheap and excellent substitute for Olive Oil for Pharmaceutical and other purposes.

ACACIA CATECHA, *Willd.* The CATECHA ACACIA.

Official Part.—An extract of the heart wood.

Active Principles.—A peculiar form of *Tannin* (*Mimotannic Acid*) and *Catechin*.

Properties.—A powerful astringent.

Therapeutic Uses.—In diarrhœa depending upon a relaxed state of intestinal mucous membrane, it is of much value. It has likewise been

* "An Abstract from the Pharmacopœia of India, 1868," by Edward John Waring, M.D. W. H. Allen and Co., 13, Waterloo Place, London.

employed with alleged benefit in intermittent fevers, and scurvy. Locally it is used with advantage in pyalism, ulceration, and sponginess of the gums, relaxation of the uvula, hypertrophy of the tonsils, etc., and in the form of injection in leucorrhœa, atonic menorrhagia.

Dose.—From 10 to 20 grains in powder. It is however, rarely administered in this form.

Preparations.—Infusion of Catechu.

Dose.—From 1 to 2 fluid ounces.

Tincture of Catechu.

Dose.—From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms. A valuable adjunct to Mistura Cretæ and other astringent mixtures.

Compound Powder of Catechu.

Dose.—From 15 to 30 grains. A valuable aromatic astringent.

ACONITUM FEROX, Wall. BIKH or BISH.

Officinal Part.—The dried root.

Active Principle.—Aconitia.

Medical Properties and Uses.—Similar to those of *Aconitum Napellus* of Europe.

ACONITUM HETEROPHYLLUM, Wall. ATIS.

Officinal Part.—The dried root.

Properties.—Tonic and Antiperiodic. In consequence of the absence of Aconitia or other poisonous principle, it may be administered internally with safety.

Therapeutic Uses.—In convalescence after debilitating diseases, and in intermittent and other paroxysmal fevers it has been found an efficient remedy. Strong evidence in favour of Atis as an antiperiodic is adduced by Mr. Heming, of the Bengal Medical Service (*Journ. Agri. Hort. Soc. of India*, 1857, vol. ix., App., p. 193.) His report is based on upwards of 400 cases of periodical fevers of all types. Dr. J. Forbes Watson regards it as the most promising indigenous antiperiodic of India. Dr. J. Balfour (*Ind. Ann. of Medical Soc.*, 1858, vol. v. p. 528) states that for two years he had Atis in constant use, and found it a most useful febrifuge, given in doses of half a drachm, mixed with a little water every four or six hours during the intermissions, commencing its use

during or towards the termination of the sweating stage. He adds, "when I mention that for the three months (from December 1st, 1857) I have not expended one grain of quinine as a febrifuge, and that my cases have been treated chiefly with Narcotine and Atis, it will, I trust, be allowed that these are valuable remedies, but they require fair play, and judicious use and combination."

Dose.—As a tonic, from 5 to 10 grains thrice daily; as an antiperiodic, from 20 to 30 grains of the powdered root every three or four hours, irrespective of the presence of pyrexia. This is the best form of administration.

ALSTONIA SCHOLARIS, R. Br.

Offical Part.—The Bark.

Properties.—Astringent tonic, anthelmintic; antiperiodic.

Therapeutic Uses.—In chronic diarrhoea and the advanced stages of dysentery, it has proved valuable. It has also been found effectual in restoring the tone of the stomach, and of the system generally, in debility after fevers and other exhausting diseases.

Dose.—From 3 to 5 grains, either alone or combined, in bowel affections, with small doses of Ipecacuanah and extract of Gentian.

ANDROGRAPHIS PANICULATA, Nees. KARIYAT.

Offical Part.—The dried Stalks and Root.

Properties.—Bitter tonic and stomachic, very analogous to Quassia in its action.

Therapeutic Uses.—In general debility, in convalescence after fevers, and in the advanced stage of dysentery, it has been found serviceable.

Preparations.—Compound Infusion of Kariyat.

Dose.—From $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ozs. twice or thrice daily.

Compound.—Tincture of Kariyat.

Dose.—From 1 to 4 fluid drachms. It is said to be a tonic, stimulant, and gently aperient, and valuable in several forms of dysentery.

ANDROPOGON (CYMBOPOGON) CITRATUM, D.C. LEMON
GRASS.

Officinal Part.—The Volatile Oil.

Properties.—Stimulant, carminative, antispasmodic and diaphoretic, locally applied, rubifacient.

Therapeutic Uses.—In flatulent and spasmodic affection of the bowels, and in gastric irritability, it is a remedy of value. In cholera it proves serviceable, not only by allaying and arresting the vomiting, but by aiding the process of reaction. Externally applied, it forms an excellent embrocation in chronic rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, and other painful affections.

Dose.—From 3 to 6 drops on sugar or in emulsion. For external application it should be diluted with twice its bulk of any bland oil or soap liniment.

AZADIRACHTA INDICA, Juss. NIM OR MARGOSA TREE.

Officinal Part.—The bark. It contains a crystallizable principle (*Margosine*) and an astringent principle (*Catechin*).

Properties.—Bark, astringent tonic and antiperiodic; leaves stimulant.

Therapeutic Uses.—In intermittent and other paroxysmal fevers, in general debility, and convalescence after febrile and other diseases, the bark has been employed with success.

Dose.—Of the powdered bark a drachm 3 or 4 times a day.

Preparations.—Decoction of Nim Bark.

Dose.—As an antiperiodic from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 fluid ounces every second hour previous to an expected paroxysm. As a tonic 1 or 2 fluid ounces twice or thrice daily. As this decoction soon decomposes in hot weather, it should be prepared fresh for use when required.

Tincture of Nim Bark.

Dose.—From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms as a tonic.

BERBERIS ASIATICA. INDIAN BARBERRY.

Officinal Part.—The root and bark (*Berberis Cort*) collected at the fall of the year. It contains a bitter crystallizable principle *Berberine*.

Medical Properties.—Tonic, antiperiodic, diaphoretic.

Therapeutic Uses.—In intermittent and remittent fevers, and in gene-

ral debility, especially in that consequent on fevers, it is a remedy of great value. The extract (*Rusot*) is applied locally in ophthalmia and other affections of the eyes.

Preparations.—Tincture of Indian Barberry.

Dose.—As an antiperiodic, from 3 or 4 to 6 fluid drachms immediately before the accession of the cold stage; as a tonic, from 30 minims to 2 fluid drachms twice or thrice daily.

Infusion of Indian Barberry.

Dose.—From half to three fluid ounces twice or thrice a day.

Extract of Barberry.

Dose.—From 20 to 30 grains daily.

BOSWELLIA FLORIBUNDA, *Endl.* The OLIBANUM or
FRANKINCENSE TREE.

Official Part.—The gum-resin.

Properties.—Terebinthinate stimulant; its action, when taken internally, being chiefly directed on the mucous membrane, especially of the lungs.

Therapeutical Uses.—In subacute bronchitis, in chronic pulmonary affections, bronchorrhœa and chronic laryngitis it has been advantageously employed both internally and in the form of fumigation; locally as a stimulant in carbuncle, ulcerations, boils, etc.

Dose.—From 15 grains to 2 drachms.

Preparations.—Olibanum Ointment.

BUTEA FRONDOSA, *Roxb.* BENGAL KINO TREE.

Official Part.—The inspissated juice obtained from the stem by incision (*Butea Gummi*) *Kino Bengalensis*, *Bengal Kino*.

Properties and Uses.—Similar to those of Kino, for which it has been found an efficient substitute.

Preparation.—The same as those of Kino.

CÆSALPINIA (GUIILANDINA) BONDUCELLA. *Linn.*

Official Part.—The Seeds. They contain a fixed oil resin, and a bitter (crystallizable) principle.

Properties.—Tonic and Antiperiodic.

Therapeutic Uses.—In intermittent fevers, especially in those of the natives, they have been employed with much success. They have also been advantageously prescribed in debility, and other cases requiring Tonics.

Dose.—From 10 to 15 grains twice daily.

Preparation.—Compound Powder of Bonduc.

Dose.—From 15 to 30 grs. 3 times daily.

CALOTROPIS GIGANTEA, *R. Br.* C. PROCERA, *R. Br.* MUDAR.

Official Part.—The Root-bark dried. Its activity appears to reside in a peculiar extractive matter named *Mudarine*.

Properties.—Alterative tonic ; diaphoretic, and in large doses emetic.

Therapeutic Uses.—In leprosy, constitutional syphilis, mercurial cachexia, syphilitic and idiopathic ulcerations, in dysentery, diarrhoea, and chronic rheumatism, it has been used with alleged benefit.

Preparation.—Powder of Mudar.

Dose.—As an alterative tonic, 3 grains, gradually increased to 10 grains or more, thrice daily. As an emetic, from half a drachm to a drachm.

CITRUS BERGAMIA, *Risso.* The LIME TREE.

Official Part.—The fruit. Its juice (*Lime Juice*) has the same pungent acid taste, and contains the same ingredients as lemon juice, though in somewhat different proportions, that of the citric acid being larger, and that of the mucilage less in quantity.

Properties and Uses.—Very similar to those of the lemon, the juice being equally refrigerant and anti-scorbutic ; indeed, it is preferred by many tropical practitioners. The fresh juice of the lime is procurable in almost every portion of the tropics, and is considered more effectual than preserved lemon juice.

CARUM (PTYCHOTIS) AJOWAN, *D. C.* AJWAIN OR OMUM PLANT.

Official Part.—The fruit. Its virtues reside in a Volatile Oil.

Properties.—Valuable stimulant, carminative, and antispasmodic.

Therapeutic Uses.—In flatulence, flatulent colic, atonic dyspepsia and

diarrhoea, it is a remedy of much value. It has obtained considerable repute, not only in the above affections, but in cholera; in the latter disease, however, its powers appear limited.

Preparations.—Oil of Ajwain, or Omum.

Dose.—From 1 to 3 drops on sugar or in emulsion.

Ajwain or Omum Water.

Dose.—From 1 to 3 fluid ounces. A valuable carminative, useful in disguising the taste of disagreeable drugs, especially Castor Oil, and obviating their tendency to cause nausea and griping.

COPTIS TEETA, *Wall.* COPTIS or MISHMI TITA.

Officinal Part.—The dried root.

Properties.—Pure bitter tonic.

Therapeutic Uses.—In debility, convalescence after fevers and other debilitating diseases, atonic dyspepsia, and in mild forms of intermittent fevers, it has been found to produce excellent effects.

Dose.—From 10 to 15 grains of the powdered root thrice daily.

Preparations.—Tincture of Coptis

Dose.—From $\frac{1}{2}$ to two fluid drachms.

Preparations.—Infusion of Coptis.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid ounces thrice a day

CRINUM ASIATICUM, *var.* TOXICARIUM, *Herbert.*

Officinal Part.—The fresh Root.

Properties.—Emetic, in small doses nauseant and diaphoretic.

Therapeutic Uses.—Analogous to those of squills.

Preparation.—Juice of Crinum.

Dose.—Two to four fluid drachms every twenty minutes, until the desired effect is produced.

Syrup of Crinum.

Dose.—About 2 fluid drachms, repeated as required; used as a nauseant and emetic for children.

DATURA ALBA, *Linn.* DHATURA.

Officinal Part.—The seeds and leaves. The activity of which resides in an alkaloid. *Daturia*.

Properties, Uses, and Dose.—Similar to those of *Datura Stramonium* Linn. Epithems of the bruised leaves, or embrocation formed by macerating the bruised seeds, in any bland oil, are often very effectual in allaying pain in rheumatic swellings, nodes, boils, and tumours. Its poisonous properties in large doses are well known to the natives of India.

Preparation.—Tincture of Dhatura.

Dose.—10 minims, gradually increased to 20 or 30 minims or more.

Extract of Dhatura.

Dose.—A quarter of a grain gradually increased to a grain and a half thrice daily.

Dhature Plaster.—A good local anodyne application in rheumatic and other chronic painful affections, also to the chest, in asthma and chronic pulmonary affections.

DIOSPYROS EMBRYOPTERIS, *Persoon*. GAB. (Hind.)

Officinal Part.—The Fruit.

Properties.—Powerfully astringent.

Therapeutic Uses.—See extract of Diospyros (*infra*).

Preparation.—Extract of Diospyros. It is an excellent astringent, and very useful in diarrhoea and chronic dysentery. A solution of 2 drams in a pint of water is a valuable vaginal injection in leucorrhœa.

Dose.—1 to 5 grs. thrice daily.

DIPTEROCARPUS LÆVIS, *Ham.*, and other species of DIPTEROCARPUS. GURJUN, or WOOD OIL TREE.

Officinal Part.—Balsamic exudation.

Properties.—Stimulant of mucous surfaces, particularly that of the genito urinary system; diuretic.

Therapeutic Uses.—In gonorrhœa and other affections in which copaiba is generally employed, it has proved an effectual remedy.

Dose.—From half a drachm to a drachm twice or thrice daily uncombined or in emulsion.

GARCINIA PICTORIA, *Roxb.* INDIAN GAMBOGE TREE.

Active Principle, Cambogic Acid.

Officinal Part.—The gum-resin.

Properties and Uses.—Are identical with those of the Siam Gamboge,

for which it forms an excellent substitute in the treatment of dropsical affections, obstinate constipations, &c.

Dose.—From 3 to 4 grains, best given in combination with bitartrate of potash.

GARCINIA PURPUREA, *Roxb.* KOKUM BUTTER TREE.

Officinal Part.—Oil of the seed.

Properties and Uses.—This concrete oil is introduced here chiefly with the view of bringing it into use for the preparation of ointments suppositories, and for other pharmaceutical purposes. It has been used as a local application to ulcerations, fissures of the lips and hands, &c. It is described by Dr. Dymoch as an excellent substitute for spermaceti ointment.

GRACILARIA LICHENOIDES, *Greville.* AND OTHER SPECIES. CEYLON MOSS.

Officinal Part.—The dried Plant. Its virtues reside in a vegetable jelly (*Pedue*) the amount of which in the plant has been found to range from 37 to 78 per cent.

Properties and Uses.—Demulcent and nutritive, a light and readily digestible article of diet for children and invalids; useful in dysenteric and other cases characterized by irritation of the intestinal canal.

Preparation.—Decoction of Ceylon Moss.

Dose.—May be taken *ad libitum*.

GYNOCARDIA ODORATA, *R. Br.* CHAULMUGRA.

Officinal Part.—The seeds.

Properties.—Alterative tonic, in large doses, emetic.

Therapeutic Uses.—In leprosy it has been used with excellent effect; it has also been advantageously employed in scrofula, skin diseases, and rheumatism.

Dose.—Of the seeds coarsely powdered about 6 grains thrice daily, in the form of a pill, gradually increased to 3 or 4 times that amount, or until it causes nausea, when the dose may be diminished or use of the remedy suspended for a time. This is the best form of administering them.

Preparations.—Chaulmugra Ointment, used in skin diseases, especially in herpes.

HIBISCUS ESCULENTUS, *Linn.* EDIBLE HIBISCUS.

Officinal Part.—The fresh immature capsules.

Properties.—Valuable emollient and demulcent, diuretic.

Therapeutic Uses.—In catarrhal affections, ardor urinæ, dysuria, gonorrhœa, and other cases requiring demulcent and emollient remedies. It may be resorted to with confidence.

Preparation.—Decoction of Hibiscus.

Dose.—From 3 to 6 ounces, or *ad libitum* as an ordinary drink. The inhalation of the vapour of the hot decoction has been found very serviceable in allaying cough, hoarseness, irritation of the glottis, and other affections of the throat and fauces. The dried capsules may be employed when they are not procurable in a fresh state.

HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA, *Linn.* INDIAN HYDROCOTYLE OR PENNYWORT.

Officinal Part.—The Leaves.

Properties.—Alterative Tonic ; locally applied stimulant.

Therapeutic Uses.—In anæsthetic leprosy good results have followed its use, but it possesses no claim to the character of a specific attributed to it by some. It has been more useful in secondary or constitutional syphilis, especially in those cases where the skin and subjacent cellular tissue are principally affected. In non-specific ulcerations, and in skin diseases, it is of value both as an internal and as a local remedy.

Preparation.—Powder of Hydrocotyle.

Dose.—From 5 to 8 grains thrice daily. Sprinkled on ulcerated surfaces, it stimulates them to healthy action.

MUCUNA PRURIENS, *D. C.* COWHAGE.

Officinal Part.—The hairs of the pod.

Properties.—Mechanical anthelmintic.

Therapeutic Uses.—For the expulsion of *Ascarides lumbricoides*, cowhage has been chiefly employed. It has also been used though with less effect in cases of *A. vermiculares*.

Dose.—Cowhage is best administered in the form of an electuary, with treacle, syrup, or honey. The pods first dipped in the vehicle should be

scraped until the mass has the consistence of an electuary, of this the dose is a teaspoonful for a child, and a tablespoonful for an adult, for 3 or 4 successive mornings. This should be followed by a brisk purgative, when the worms are generally expelled.

MYLABRIS CICHORII, *Fabr.* TELINI FLY.

Officinal Part.—The dried Insect. (*Mylabris Telini Fly.*) Active principle, *Cantharadin*.

Medical Properties and Uses.—The same as *Cantharis Vesicatoria*, for which it affords a complete substitute as a vesicant. As an internal remedy it should not be substituted for the Tincture of *Cantharides*.

NARCOTINE. NARCOTINA ANARCOTINA.

A neutral crystallizable body contained in opium in the proportion of from 1 to 8 per. cent. Soluble in Rectified Spirit, and more so in Ether.

Properties.—Tonic and antiperiodic. When pure it is wholly devoid of narcotic properties. In large doses, diaphoretic.

Therapeutic Uses.—In intermittent fevers, in general debility, especially in that produced by prolonged lactation, and in convalescence after acute febrile and inflammatory diseases, it has been used with excellent effect in the East.

Dose.—As a tonic, from half a grain to a grain thrice daily; as an antiperiodic, from 2 to 3 grains dissolved in water by the addition of hydrochloric or sulphuric acids repeated thrice daily.

ORYZA SATIVA, *Linn.* COMMON RICE.

Officinal Part.—The Seeds, (*Oryza, Rice.*)

Properties and Uses.—Analogous to those of wheat, over which it possesses the advantage, in tropical countries, of being generally available at comparatively small cost.

Poultice of Rice (*Cataplasma Oryzæ*). Take of Rice Flour a sufficiency; place in an open vessel over the fire and gradually add water, constantly stirring until the mass has the required consistency. This poultice is in constant use in hospital practice in India and is an excellent substitute for Linseed Meal.

PHARBITIS NIL, *Choisy*. KALADANA.

Officinal Part.—The Seeds (*Pharbitis Semina, Kaladana*), *Active Principle*, a resin, *Pharbatisin (infra)*.

Properties and Uses.—Safe and effectual cathartic, closely resembling in properties and uses officinal jalap, for which it forms an excellent substitute, though not quite so active in operation.

Dose.—From 30 to 50 grains of the powdered seeds.

Preparations.—Extract of Kaladana.

Dose.—From 5 to 10 grains in the form of a pill. Thus given its action is speedily and certain, and seldom occasions either griping or vomiting.

Tincture of Kaladana.

Dose.—From 2 to 3 drachms.

Com. Powder of Kaladana.

Dose.—50 to 60 grains.

Resin of Kaladana.

Dose.—From 5 to 8 grains.

PLANTAGO ISPAGHULA, *Roxb.* ISPAGHUL.

Officinal Part.—The Seeds (*Ispaghulæ Semina Ispaghul Seeds*.)

Properties.—Demulcent, mildly astringent.

Therapeutic Uses.—In febrile, catarrhal, and renal affections, they have been found serviceable, but their chief use is in diarrhœa and dysentery. The bruised seeds, moistened with water, form a good emollient poultice.

Dose.—From 2 to 3 drachms.

Preparation.—Decoction of Ispaghul.

Dose.—Two to four ozs. repeated 3 or 4 times a day.

PUNICA GRANATUM, *Linn.* THE POMEGRANATE TREE.

Decoction of Pomegranate Kind.

Dose.—From 1 to 1½ fluid ozs. A good astringent for gargles, injections, etc. For internal use, it is rendered more palatable by the addition of cloves or other aromatics. Combined with opium it proves useful in the diarrhœa of the natives of India.

SOYMIDA FEBRIFUGA, *Juss.* ROHUN TREE.

Officinal Part.—The bark.

Properties.—Astringent, tonic, and antiperiodic.

Therapeutic Uses.—In intermittent fevers and general debility, in the advanced stages of dysentery, in diarrhoea, and in other cases requiring the use of astringents, it has been used with success.

Dose.—Of the powdered bark a drachm twice daily. This is the best form of administration.

Preparation.—Decoction of Rohun. A good substitute for decoction of oak bark.

SINAPIS JUNCEA, *Linn.* RAI, or INDIAN MUSTARD PLANT.

Officinal Part.—The seeds.

Brown Mustard Seed.—It possesses properties similar to those of the Black and White Mustard Seed, for which they may be employed as an efficient substitute.

SQUALUS CARCHARIAS, *Linn.* WHITE SHARK.

Officinal Part.—The oil extracted from the liver by heat. (*Oleum Squalæ, Shark Liver Oil.*)

Medical Properties, Uses, and Doses.—The same as cod liver oil, for which it may be used as a substitute. It is well adapted for dispensary practice in India.

According to Dr. Delattre, some of the active principles are present in larger proportions in the oil of the shark than in that of the cod; it is richer in iodine and in phosphorus, but contains less bromid and sulphur.

TINOSPORA CORDIFOLIA, *Miers.* GULANCHA.

Officinal Part.—The root and stem.

Medical Properties.—Tonic, antiperiodic, and a diuretic.

Therapeutic Uses.—In mild forms of intermittents, in general debility after fevers, and other exhausting diseases, and in secondary syphilitic

affections and chronic rheumatism, it has been employed with good results. It is more valuable as a bitter tonic than as an antiperiodic.

Preparations.—Tincture of Gulancha.

Dose.—From 1 to 2 fluid drachms. Infusion of Gulancha from 1 to 3 fluid ounces. Extract of Gulancha from 10 to 30 grains daily in divided doses.

TODDALLA ACULEATA, *Per.* TODDALIA.

Official Part.—The root bark.

Properties.—Aromatic tonic and stimulant; antiperiodic.

Therapeutic Uses.—In constitutional debility and in convalescence after febrile and other exhausting diseases, it is apparently a remedy of great value. Under the name of *Lopez Root* it once enjoyed some celebrity in Europe as a remedy for diarrhoea, but has fallen into disuse. It is however worthy of further trials in India where it can be obtained in a fresh state; strong testimony to its use as a tonic is borne by Dr. G. Bidie.

Preparations.—Tincture of Toddalia.

Dose.—From $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 fluid drachms twice or thrice daily.

Infusion of Toddalia.

Dose.—from 1 to 2 fluid ounces twice or thrice daily.

TYLOPHORA ASTHMATICA, *W. et A.*

Official Part.—The dried Leaves.

Properties.—Emetic, diaphoretic and expectorant.

Therapeutic Uses.—In over-loaded states of the stomach, and other cases requiring the use of emetics, it acts efficiently. It is also useful in dysentery, catarrh, and other affections in which ipecacuanah is employed.

Dose.—As an emetic, 25 to 30 grains of the powder combined with $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 grain of tartar emetic. As a diaphoretic and expectorant, from 3 to 5 grains thrice daily, combined with opium and other remedies of the same class.

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